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五十一

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SATURDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1905.

大英報 九月二十三日

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SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... \$10,000,000
Stock Reserve..... \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve..... \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

CHIEF OFFICES:

H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.

A. H. HAWTHORPE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Hon. C. W. Dickson, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

E. Goss, Esq., Secretary.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Auditor.

A. J. Raymond, Esq., Manager.

F. Salinger, Esq., Cashier.

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH, Manager.

Shanghai—H. E. HUNTER, Manager.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COMPANY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

R. M. SMITH, Cashier Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

[22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the Bank is conducted by HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXE DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH, Cashier Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.

[23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—STUTTGART.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Schatzbank (Preussische Staatsbank).

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Deutsche Bank.

S. Bleichroeder.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.

Bank für Handel und Industrie.

Robert Warthafer & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTOGESELLCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

[24]

Intimations.

JAPAN

COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—YURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET,
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Liverpool, Bombay, Singapore, Surabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tien-tsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Ichemipo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Midzuru, Kure, Shimamoto, Mito, Wakamatsu, Kuratsu, Nagasaki, Keishi-cho, Sasebo, Milke, Hakodate, Aspern, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A. G. & A. I. Office).
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese, Navy and Army, and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Services.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamada, and Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujisawa, Hakata, Honda, Ichimura, Kusumi, Manda, Manbun, Oosaka, Otsuji, Sasihara, Tsubaki, Woshinotani, Yashio, Yonokihara and other Coals.

R. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "BOY" FOR

Fresh Australian Butter
See that he gets the "Prince" brand, the best made in Australia.
The wrapper of every box bears our name and address.

THE MUTUAL STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE AND MARINE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE SUMMER INSURANCE CO. LTD. of London.

GENERAL AGENTS appointed to accept Premiums and Pay Claims.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD. of London.

GENERAL AGENTS appointed to accept Premiums and Pay Claims.

THE EAST ASIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD. of London.

GENERAL AGENTS appointed to accept Premiums and Pay Claims.

THE CHINESE LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD. of London.

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Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED,**
*Drapers, Dress-makers,
Milliners, and Complete
House Furnishers,
"ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,"
Des Voeux Road.*

**NOW
SHOWING
NEW SEASON'S
GOODS
in all Departments.**

**FOR LADIES'
WEAR:**
COATS, GOLF CAPES,
GOLF JERSEYS,
SILK BLOUSES,
DELAINE SHIRTS,
KID BELTS,
SILK BELTS,
LACE AND SILK
NECKWEAR,
PURE WOOLLEN
UNDERWEAR
(two-weight),
NEW CHIFFONS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
&c., &c., &c.

**SMART
TRIMMED
MILLINERY**
DAINTY FLOWERS
AND FOLIAGE,
KID GLOVES,
SUEDE GLOVES
AND WASHING
CHAMOIS GLOVES
TAM-O-SHANTERS,
MOTOR CAPS.

**FOR CHILD-
REN'S WEAR:**
COATS, REEFERS,
SUITS, DRESSES,
CAPS, HATS,
TAM-O-SHANTERS,
HOSIERY, BOOTS,
SHOES, ETC., ETC.
To fit Children from 6 months
to 14 years of age.

**FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.**

Our Stock of Materials for Winter
Lapieres and Curtains is the
finest in the East.
Large Ranges of Carpets, Carpet
Squares and Rugs.
Estimates for all kinds of Furnish-
ing Work.

**FIRST-CLASS
DRESS-MAKING**
by Experienced English Pattern
MODERATE CHARGES.
Wm. POWELL, LTD.
HONGKONG
Hongkong, 6th November, 1905.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of Sale of the right of enceling and maintaining a permanent Pier over Crown Freehold opposite Hillier Street, (Pier Site No. 5), to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department by order of His Excellency the Governor, on MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M. for a term of 50 years, commencing from 1st day of January, 1906.

PARTICULARS OF THE PIER.

No. of Sale	Dimensions	Largest Dimension	Upset price.
Opposite Hillier Street	100' by 30'	100'.	\$1,000

Hongkong, 4th November, 1905. [105]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Fuk Luk Lane, Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and 126, Third Street, Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, and 127, Third Street, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Fuk Sau Lane.

TO BE SOLD.

PUBLIC AUCTION, in 6 Lots or otherwise as the Auctioneer shall declare

ON WEDNESDAY,
the 29th day of November, 1905, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street,

Mr. GEO. L. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

The following is the description of the property.

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to Fuk Luk Lane of 56 feet or thereabouts and an area of 4,520 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 25th June 1881 created by a Crown Lease of Island Lot No. 679 dated the 10th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$18.34.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the Easternmost side of this Lot is a Party wall.

Houses.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Fuk Luk Lane.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to Fuk Luk Lane of 62 feet 4 inches or thereabouts and an area of 3,876 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the above mentioned term of 999 years. Apportioned annual Crown Rent \$14.30.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the Easternmost and Westernmost boundaries of this Lot are Party Walls.

Houses.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Fuk Luk Lane.

LOT 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to Third Street of 117 feet or thereabouts and an area of 5,396 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the above mentioned term of 999 years. Apportioned annual Crown Rent \$33.85.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the westernmost side of this Lot is a Party wall. The wall on the East side of this Lot dividing the same from Section A of Inland Lot No. 679 and which is of a length of 6 feet and 7 inches is a Party wall. The wall on the South side of this Lot dividing the same from Section A of Inland Lot No. 679 and which is of a length of 41 feet 8 inches is a Party wall.

Houses.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112 Third Street.

LOT 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to 1/3rd street of 10 feet or thereabouts and an area of 5,691 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the above mentioned term of 999 years. Apportioned annual Crown Rent \$33.68.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the Easternmost boundary of this Lot is a Party wall.

Houses.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 1, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 Third Street.

LOT 5.—All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 747 having a Frontage to Third Street of 117 feet or thereabouts and an area of 6,101 square feet as the same is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years. Apportioned annual Crown Rent \$45.66.

PARTY WALL.—The wall on the Easternmost boundary of this Lot is a Party wall.

Houses.—On this Lot or on some part or parts thereof are erected the substantial houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Fuk Luk Lane.

All the above described Lots are respectively more particularly delineated on a plan thereof which can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, Vendors' Solicitors, at any time previous to the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

MR. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or to—

MR. GEO. L. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [105]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 21st November, 1905, at 3 P.M., on Board,

M. M. Gobat

"TWEDDIE"

Extreme length..... 115 ft. 0 in.

breadth..... 31 ft. 0 in.

Displacement..... 303 tons.

ENGINES.—Hawthorne Simple Surface Condensing.

BOILERS.—The Boilers have been removed from the vessel.

COMPRESSED.—Two Normandy Single No. 12 size.

To be sold as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour with all fittings, etc., on board.

A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Stores Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, and of the Auctioneers, also on board.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for any errors in description of ship, fittings, etc.

The Vessel will be open for inspection for seven days before date of sale, viz.—TUESDAY, 1st November (Saturday and Sunday excepted).

Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

TERMS.—Cash before delivery, 1/3 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on board at the hammer, balance and the premium to be paid effect within seven days after date of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [105]

Auctions.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the week's share business on the 10th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write—

The continued tightness of money and present high exchange greatly hamper business and the transactions taken place during the week have been on a very small scale. Business with Shanghai has also been interrupted on account of the Race Meeting at that port.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks were in strong demand in the early part of the week and transactions have taken place at \$910 at which rate further shares are obtainable.

The London quotation has improved to \$910 too. Nationals are unaltered at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Hardly any change has taken place since the issue of our last report; there are buyers of Traders at \$1, North China at \$1, 92½ and Unions at \$760, while Mandarins are to be had at \$330.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are offering after sales at \$88. A small sale of Hongkong Fires at \$140 is reported.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have declined and are offering at \$261. Indo-Chinas have changed hands at \$94 and close with buyers at \$94. China and Manillas are still wanted at \$19 and Douglas Steamships have inquiries at the further advanced rate of \$32. Sales are reported of Shanghai Tugs at \$1, 57 for the ordinary and at \$1, 47 for the preference shares.

Revenues.—China Sugars have dropped to \$218 at which price shares are procurable. Luxurys have weakened and are offering at \$14.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are quiet at \$18, 930. There is no change in either Raubis or Orientals.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier and can be obtained at \$80. Farshams are inquire for at \$1, 12. Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$10 and \$10½ closing with buyers at \$10. Hongkong Wharves have been booked in small lots at \$1, 200.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands can be placed at \$127 and Shanghai Lands have found buyers at \$1, 12. Hongkong Hotels have changed hands at \$148 and are now wanted at \$148. Humphreys' Estate are in the market at \$125.

Cotton Mills.—Ewes have buyers at \$1, 36. Internationals are in request at \$1, 45. Lau Lung-Mows have been sold and more shares can be placed at \$1, 60. Inclusive of the balance of \$1, 56, 29 brought forward from last year the balance sheet for the year ended 30th September, 1905, shows a sum of \$1, 59, 27, 27 at the credit of profit and loss account.

It is considered that the best interests of the Company will be served by not attempting to pay a dividend and the directors propose to dispose of the above balance as follows:—

Write off plant and machinery \$1, 30, 000; write off mill buildings \$1, 17, 89, 20; write off Chinese houses \$1, 5, 41, 20; write off mill stores \$1, 5, 78, 21; write off ginning mill \$1, 50, 000; place to reserve \$1, 50, 000 and carry forward \$1, 18, 71, 86. Soey-Chees are required for at \$1, 25; after sales at the rate of \$14.

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Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are on offer at \$29. China Providents have been offered at \$10 and have buyers now at \$9.

Electrics have changed hands at \$9 for new issue, and the market closes with buyers at \$15 and \$9 for the old and new shares respectively. A. S. Watsons are offering at \$13. Langkats are quoted at \$1, 23½ in Shanghai.

This Steamer was for several years engaged in the Canton trade.

Particulars as follows:—

Length over all..... 160 feet.

Beam..... 25 ft.

Depth..... 10 ft.

Draft, forward 7 ft. 6 in. (light) 10 ft. 6 in. loaded.

Do. 8 ft. 10 in. 11 ft. 6 in.

Register, gross..... 672 tons.

Do. nett..... 502 tons.

Capacity..... 380 tons dead weight.

Speed, (light)..... 10 knots.

Do. loaded..... 9 knots.

1st Class Cabin Passengers..... 8

and Do. Do. 20

Deck Passengers..... 208

Engines.—Compound Surface Condensing.

Cylinders.—H.P. 17 in. and L.P. 34 in. x

Stroke 24 in.

Coal Consumption.—8 tons per day. Hongkong Coal.

Full Inventory for Deck and Engines on view at Auctioneers' Office.

For further particulars, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong,

Entertainments

Society

E

BLEND.

VERY OLD
LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

SOME ASPERSIONS.

We feel considerable repugnance in having to refer to the spleenetic effusion which sullied our contemporary's editorial column this morning, with reference to the Lien-chau tragedy; but, in the interests of justice to ourselves and honest journalism, and in behalf of a colleague whose honour is impugned and whose despatches are asperged, we deem it necessary to submit an explanation and refutation of the innumerable innuendoes and distorted pleadings with which that article is so freely interlarded. The underlying motive, if we may make bold to say so, appears to be jealousy; but the exhibition of a mean carping spirit which cannot understand enterprise when it is coupled with high principles is no excuse for an attack on the accuracy of the information which we have made it our business to obtain for our readers. It will not be news to those who read the *Hongkong Telegraph* to learn that we were absolutely the first to chronicle the fact that a terrible massacre of missionaries had occurred at Lien-chau. One of our contemporaries, with a candour which does it credit, admitted that the telegram we published was received by them with incredulity. When we were able to furnish additional facts—not fancies or gleanings picked up in the Shangcen—it was acknowledged that the *Hongkong Telegraph* had scored a march—but we will not dwell on that point. It is now suggested that we—for obviously the attack of our junior was aimed at the *Telegraph*—“exploited” the news, regaled the public with “absurd rumours,” fabricated “distorted productions” made “wild statements,” and “numerous other absurdities.” It is further stated that “the only details from Lien-chau are those given by the French missionaries, who received them with all reserve,” and from natives. On Thursday we published the first details that had yet been received in Hongkong respecting the circumstances attending the tragedy. That account was received from the lips of one of the survivors by one of their best friends; it was copied, typewritten and sent to the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Without a word in addition, without attempting in the smallest degree to exaggerate a story which told as it was in the most dispassionate language, carried conviction on the face of it, without seeking to emphasise the ghastliness of the massacre, we published that MS. as it stood. There were no “rumours” about it, nor were there any distortions. Again when our special representative detailed the steps being taken by the American authorities to investigate the crime, and spoke of the escort of American marines that would accompany the party to Lien-chau, he was writing facts dictated by the highest authorities, by those, in fact, who framed the orders. Then when our junior friend speaks of Dr. Machle's and Miss Patterson's evidence being taken—“will be taken” to quote exactly—it is probably unaware that the Official Commission of Inquiry has already held two sittings in Canton, that the proceedings were taken *in camera*, and that unless our contemporary culls from us the information which we have already published it will be unable to give any facts at all until the return of the Commission from Lien-chau, a month hence. Our versatile contemporary, whose facts are not always quite irrefragable, is pleased to be merry at the expense of a statement which it evolved out of its own inner consciousness. It says—“We are told that gunboats are proceeding to Lien-chau—over land no doubt when fitted with wheels.” Nobody in their dreams would have imagined such a proceeding, but our friend is in the throes of a nightmare. Not a single newspaper in the Colony suggested such an idea with the solitary exception of our friendly critic itself. On the 3rd inst. in a telegram dated Shangcen (Canton) and November our contemporary published this sentence—“Two Chinese gunboats have been despatched to Lien-chau.” So presumably our contemporary knows what it is talking about when it speaks of gunboats fitted with wheels. We make no comment on our contemporary's accuracy where telegrams are concerned, but we blush when we find our friend ascribing to us the ingenuities of his own invention, and we refuse to bear the weight of so great a burden. It is all very well to erect a phantasmal order that it may be demolished, but it is not argument. When our junior friend says

that the reason that the Chinese government was the cause of the riot starting is a fabrication, and states a sufficient reason enough for countering the statements in bad grammar. Moreover, whilst our contemporary argues that there is no information to hand, and yet proceeds to assert that the students were the culprits, and in violation of some sort, it convincingly reveals inconsistency and commits the blunder of pronouncing judgment on no evidence whatever, apparently, the very charge it directs against others. With the argument that because the people murdered were only missionaries—two of them ladies and one a child of ten years—no reprisals should be demanded, we cannot agree, nor do we think the majority of people will agree with it. It is tantamount to a declaration to the savages in the interior that they may with impunity break their fanatical delusions on any white person so long as they confine themselves to missionaries. This is not humanity. It is fratricide. But it is needless to go further into the matter. Our junior morning contemporary, in a access of spleen and passion, largely the outcome of envy, jealousy and all uncharitableness, has lost its head, simply on account of the failure of its staff organisation to supply its readers with first news on a subject of international importance; and we sympathise with it.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO INSURE.

Insurance agents at Hongkong representing American life companies must be experiencing a woeful lack of new business at present, if the average Hongkong resident is quite as shrewd and far-sighted as he was generally deemed to be in former days. Not long ago the exposure of the methods employed by a certain New York Insurance Corporation in dealing with the funds reacted strongly on policy-holders in American companies generally. Not only did the Company in question suffer, but the other leading companies, which were pushing their claims before the attention of non-shareholders in Great Britain, and, indeed, all over the world, felt the effects of the storm of indignation which followed the scandals which were unearthed. The fact that the premiums collected and the profits accruing from the investments made in behalf of the policy-holders were utilised by capitalists in manipulating Wall Street—probably to the disadvantage of the very people whose money was being thus surreptitiously and unscrupulously used—evoked the utmost wrath of the people and the press of America. Investigations further showed that the wealthy insurance corporations were in the habit of contributing immense sums towards the compensation of the very people whose money was given by the French missionaries, who received them with all reserve, and from natives. On Thursday we published the first details that had yet been received in Hongkong respecting the circumstances attending the tragedy. That account was received from the lips of one of the survivors by one of their best friends; it was copied, typewritten and sent to the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Without a word in addition, without attempting in the smallest degree to exaggerate a story which told as it was in the most dispassionate language, carried conviction on the face of it, without seeking to emphasise the ghastliness of the massacre, we published that MS. as it stood. There were no “rumours” about it, nor were there any distortions. Again when our special representative detailed the steps being taken by the American authorities to investigate the crime, and spoke of the escort of American marines that would accompany the party to Lien-chau, he was writing facts dictated by the highest authorities, by those, in fact, who framed the orders. Then when our junior friend speaks of Dr. Machle's and Miss Patterson's evidence being taken—“will be taken” to quote exactly—it is probably unaware that the Official Commission of Inquiry has already held two sittings in Canton, that the proceedings were taken *in camera*, and that unless our contemporary culls from us the information which we have already published it will be unable to give any facts at all until the return of the Commission from Lien-chau, a month hence. Our versatile contemporary, whose facts are not always quite irrefragable, is pleased to be merry at the expense of a statement which it evolved out of its own inner consciousness. It says—“We are told that gunboats are proceeding to Lien-chau—over land no doubt when fitted with wheels.” Nobody in their dreams would have imagined such a proceeding, but our friend is in the throes of a nightmare. Not a single newspaper in the Colony suggested such an idea with the solitary exception of our friendly critic itself. On the 3rd inst. in a telegram dated Shangcen (Canton) and November our contemporary published this sentence—“Two Chinese gunboats have been despatched to Lien-chau.” So presumably our contemporary knows what it is talking about when it speaks of gunboats fitted with wheels. We make no comment on our contemporary's accuracy where telegrams are concerned, but we blush when we find our friend ascribing to us the ingenuities of his own invention, and we refuse to bear the weight of so great a burden. It is all very well to erect a phantasmal

order that it may be demolished, but it is not argument. When our junior friend says

that the reason that the Chinese government was the cause of the riot starting is a fabrication, and states a sufficient reason enough for countering the statements in bad grammar. Moreover, whilst our contemporary argues that there is no information to hand, and yet proceeds to assert that the students were the culprits, and in violation of some sort, it convincingly reveals inconsistency and commits the blunder of pronouncing judgment on no evidence whatever, apparently, the very charge it directs against others. With the argument that because the people murdered were only missionaries—two of them ladies and one a child of ten years—no reprisals should be demanded, we cannot agree, nor do we think the majority of people will agree with it. It is tantamount to a declaration to the savages in the interior that they may with impunity break their fanatical delusions on any white person so long as they confine themselves to missionaries. This is not humanity. It is fratricide. But it is needless to go further into the matter. Our junior morning contemporary, in a access of spleen and passion, largely the outcome of envy, jealousy and all uncharitableness, has lost its head, simply on account of the failure of its staff organisation to supply its readers with first news on a subject of international importance; and we sympathise with it.

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Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	14th November
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	16th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	18th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	5th December
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	5th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	12th "

S.S. "Hyson" left Singapore at daylight on the 9th inst., and is due here on the 14th.

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CALCHAS"	20th November
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	5th December
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	10th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"GLAUCUS"	20th "

Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, v/d	"OANFA"	1st December
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TELEMACHUS"	1st January

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"JASON"	30th November
"TYDEUS"		2nd December

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

SHANGHAI.....	"SHAOHSING"	13th November
NINGPO and SHANGHAI.....	"WUHU"	13th "
MANILA.....	"KAIFONG"	14th "
SWATOW, TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIEN.....	"KANSU"	17th "
SHANGHAI.....	"FOOHOW"	17th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.....	"TSINAN"	29th "

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon at midships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger.....	MANILA	SATURDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI.....	2540	A. H. Notley...	"	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905.

15

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship
"INDRANI".....

ABOUT
FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

16

BOO CHEONG,

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

WE ARE always on hand, all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle,
and Elusive Duplicator.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that an
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (local) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905.

16

Shipping Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI".

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sunday
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 3.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Shells 5s; Return Ticket,
5s; and Class, 5s; 2nd Class, 3s; 3rd Class, 2s;

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single, 3s;
Return, 2s; 3rd Class, Single, 2s.

Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of 2s.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged 5s
extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return from the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on produc-
tion of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler clearing, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEURIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN".

Captain Charbonneau, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 13th

instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1905.

17

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"SITHONIA".

Captain Brühmer, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant,

at 5 P.M.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905.

18

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

REGULAR SERVICE.

HO. KONG-VADIVOSTOCK,

(CALLING AT NAGAOKA).

Next sailing

THE Steamship

"ITHAKA".

Captain Eckhorn, about middle of November.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905.

19

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

E. A. HIRWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905.

20

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ REGENT LUFTFOLD".

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods are being

landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and God

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

The following are in Stock:-

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON,
LAMB, PORK AND VEAL.
DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Capon, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) \$1.05 each.

Chickens " do " do " 0.75 "

Chickens' Liver " " 0.04 "

Chickens' Gizzards " " 0.04 "

Carrot Meat Extract, 2 oz. " 0.70 per pot.

do " do " 4 oz. " 1.25 "

Ducks, Local (dressed) " 0.65 each

Ducks, Wild " " 0.75 "

Australian Smoked Mullet " 0.10 per lb.

do " do " Schnapper " 0.50 "

Geeze, Local (dressed) " 1.50 each

Hare, Australian 1st Grade " 1.40 "

Ham, Best York " 0.70 per lb

Ham, Australian, " Pineapple Brand " 0.60 "

(2cts. extra per lb for Ham if cut).

Kidneys, Australian Sheep " 0.95 each

Lemons, Australian " 1.48 cts. & 63 cents per doz.

Oysters, American (large size, in tins) " 2.50 per tin

Australian Oysters, 24 doz., bottles " 1.02 " bot.

" " 5 " " large bottle.

Partridges, Local " 0.75 each

Pigeons, Local " 0.25 "

Pigeons, Wild (dressed) " 0.20 "

Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade " 0.65 "

Rice Birds " " 0.05 per doz.

Sausages, Australian Fritz " 0.63 per lb

Sausages, Own Make (of Australian Meats) " 0.25 "

Snipe, Local " 0.25 each

Tongues, Australian Sheep " 0.20 "

Turkeys, Choice Australian " 0.60 per lb

(plucked).

SPECIAL NOTE.

Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3:30 P.M.

Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8:00 A.M. the same day.

Orders for 3:30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [988]

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,

SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,

DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-

SEILLES, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The "SS. SALAZIE,"

Captain Echenauer, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 1 p.m.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. Ville de la Clotat bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-

S.S. TOURANE..... 28th November.

S.S. TONKIN..... 12th December.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent,

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [17]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Hyades 3753 Geo. Wright. 18th Nov.

Tramont 9,600 T. W. Garlick. 28th Nov.

Lyra 4,417 G. V. Williams. 9th Dec.

Pleiades 3,753 F. G. Purrington. 29th Dec.

Shawmut 9,600 E. V. Roberts.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tramont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [8]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD.

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Mail.



THE PEWNSILE AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-

CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE STEAMSHIP

"ARCADIA,"

Captain A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Office on SATURDAY, the 18th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. China, 7,712 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and on to other cargo for London &c. &c. will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Moorland in London on the 30th December.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905.

To Let.

N.O. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [1062]

TO LET.

N.O. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [60]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES,

CHIMNEYS,

GLOBES,

SHADES, &c.,

for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS

at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for buyers free of charge.

Naphtha, of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

36, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1905. [53]

Telephone 250.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

SUPPLIED BY MESENTE, BEMMELL, KELLY & POTTER, LTD.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	SHARE QUOTATIONS		
			NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION	100,000 99,975	\$125 \$120	100,000 99,975	\$125 \$120	\$125 \$120
NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED	500,000 500,000	\$125 \$120	500,000 500,000	\$125 \$120	\$125 \$120
MANAR INSURANCES	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	\$211,540 Nil
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	\$200 for 1904
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	Set for year ended 30.6.1904
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	\$40 for 1904
YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED	8,000 8,000	\$200 \$200	8,000 8,000	\$200 \$200	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED	8,000 8,000	\$250 \$250	8,000 8,000	\$250 \$250	\$34 for 1903
SHIPPING	30,000 20,000	\$25 \$25	30,000 20,000	\$25 \$25	\$1 for 1904
CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	\$51 for year ended 30.6.1905
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	\$1 for first half-year 1905
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	10,000 10,000	\$250 \$250	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6,205 for 1904
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED	20,000 20,000</				

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 4000

五十五年十一月廿三號

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The Empress-Dowager.

Russian Atrocities.

Boycott and Outrage.

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The King's Birthday.

Shanghai's Foreign Population.

Canton-Hankow Railway Agreement.

The Cost of Living.

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Lien-chau Massacre.

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Missions Protection.

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Shipbuilding in Japan.

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The Prisoners of War.

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Actions on the Korean Coast.

A Case of Triplets.

Commercial.

Freight Market.

Exchange.

Opium.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th October, at Singapore, the wife

of Mr. S. E. SHON, of a daughter.

On the 31st of October, at Shanghai, the wife

of Capt. W. REED BOYD, of a daughter.

On the 1st of November, at Shoochow, the wife

of the Rev. O. C. CRAWFORD, American

Presbyterian Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th of October at Shanghai, FANNY,

eldest daughter of Z. Ambroso, Esq., to

GEORGE COLLINWOOD, only son of Dr. G. R.

Collinwood, of New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

On the 1st of November, at Shanghai, WIL-

LIAM PAGER, eldest son of George Lambe, to

IDA MARY, only daughter of W. Thurlow Lay,

Commissioner, Chinese Imperial Maritime

Customs Service.

DEATH.

At Singapore, on the 30th October, WILLIAM

ANDERSON, Jr., son of William Anderson of

Meiss' Howorth, Erskine and Co., Ltd.,

aged 23.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION.

(4th November.)

Concluding our brief comments the other

day when announcing the fact that a Bill

was shortly to be introduced into the Legis-

lative Council of Singapore for the regis-

tration of partnerships, we remarked that

the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was

awaiting the action of Singapore before

taking any steps in the direction of securing

similar legislation as that now proposed for

the Southern Colony. Special interest attaches

to the lead Singapore is setting us in view of Sir

Matthew Nathan's request for a definite

pronouncement from the Chamber of Com-

merce on this long-debated question. Here

as in the South there is a considerable

diversity of opinion as to the advisability

of registration of partners in a firm. The

fact that matters have advanced so far as

to lead to the Draft Ordinance being ac-

tually brought before the Legislative Council

on the 9th October, must be taken as a

safe indication that the preponderance of

opinion now leans in favour of registration.

But that that opinion is far from unanimous

is learnt from a Straits contemporary. The

local *Times* observes that the subject is one

on which it is well known, very conflicting

views are entertained by the members of the

commercial community, and Mr. Nathan

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.

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Belgians are without a leg to stand upon in claiming any right to interfere with any transactions which might pass between the British authorities and Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, as representing the Chinese Government. The Agreement to which exception is taken—and it is the only Agreement extant on the subject of the Canton-Hankow railway—bears no relation to any controversial matter whatever. The Agreement declares that the Hongkong Government agrees with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to raise a loan amounting to the sum of £1,100,000 sterling on behalf of the Viceroys and Governors of Hupeh, Hunan and Canton and their successors to redeem the Hankow-Canton Railway from the American syndicate; for which transaction Chang Kung-pao has the sole right, duly given by an Imperial order. The terms of the loan are for ten years counting from the 6th October, 1905. The principal and interest of the loan will be repayable in ten annual instalments and will be £10,000, and the first instalment will be paid on the 10th day of the eighth moon of the next year (1906). The interest payable on the loan is to be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. In certain circumstances it is conceivable that the security given for the loan might lead a foreign Government, with extensive undertakings in China, and large pecuniary interests at stake, to feel aggrieved, but in this case no such feeling can arise. The security of the loan is the opium revenues in the three provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Canton, and these revenues are not at present affected by any loans which have already been subscribed. It cannot be claimed by the Belgians that they were entitled to consider these revenues in the light of possible securities for problematical enterprises which might originate in Belgium. The Agreement goes on to say that in the event of the revenue not proving sufficient the Viceroy at Wuchang shall inform the British authorities in which province the revenue falls below the estimated amount, and some other suitable income shall be placed as security for this loan, which will be placed under the control of the Maritime Customs. In all this there is no suggestion of clashing interests or international complications, least of all with Belgium. When the Bill empowering the Governor to raise £2,000,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of a railway from Kowloon to Canton and "for other railway charges" came before the Legislative Council, His Excellency stated that part of the money would be utilised in financing the Canton-Hankow railway under the terms of the Agreement outlined, but not a word was said which could offend the susceptibilities of the Belgians or anybody else. The fact seems to be that the Belgians, with King Leopold at their head, are chagrined at the successful termination of the negotiations with the British authorities and the utilisation of British capital in the construction of the line. The Canton-Hankow railway is now an assured fact; and all the dilly-dallying procedure, the squabbling and hole-in-the-corner tactics which were allowed to continue far too long, have been effectively swayed by the methods of the British authorities. It may be hard nut for the Belgians to swallow, but it is to be feared that their protest is likely to undergo the classic treatment of being tabled.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A correspondent in the *N. C. Daily News* refers to the serious situation which confronts foreigners and natives alike in the continual increase in the price of foodstuffs and the necessities of life generally. In his opinion the increases which occur in the value of products, involving increases in the cost of labour, are due primarily to the reduced value of ten-cash pieces as a result of over-coining by the Government. He remarks that—"Eighteen months ago \$1 changed for 840 cash, and the Kwangtung 10-cash pieces because they bore, the inscription '100 equal \$1,' were accepted as of the value of 8 cash only. To-day \$1 changes for 1,050 cash, and these coins are worth over 10 cash each, i.e., within eighteen months the value of the currency employed by almost the entire population of this empire has depreciated no less than 25 per cent.; and 12 or 13 cash are required to-day to purchase what could be obtained for 10 cash a year and a half ago." So long as the Chinese authorities in charge of the Mints obtain a profit from the unlimited coining of ten-cash pieces they are not likely to desist, although the policy they are pursuing is absolutely suicidal. In every department of life prices have been rising; those who have spent ten years in the Colony can testify to the enormously increased cost of all commodities. The price of living has advanced by leaps and bounds. At the moment, perhaps, the rise is overlooked, but when we compare market prices in Hongkong to-day with those which were current a decade ago we are amazed at the difference. And it is the poor who are the real sufferers. The reduction in the value of cash pieces when the thousandth part of a dollar represents a buying capacity is only properly appreciated by the coolie. It affects the foreigner principally through the labour market; when he finds that his wages bill is mounting with no palpable increase in work performed, he is compelled to retrench or to make good the difference in some other way. Eventually the woes of the coolie affect the whole community, from the starving clerk to the pampered taipan. Of course, the over-coining of ten-cash pieces by the Chinese authorities is not the sole cause of the rise in prices; there is the question of supply and demand, but the writer in our northern contemporary is probably right in attributing the increasing cost of goods to the reckless coining at the Chinese mints. The worst of it is, he predicts a rise of another 50 per cent in the value of commodities in the very near future!

The report of the Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd., for the season ending 31st July last shows a credit balance in profit and loss account of Rs. 574, which the directors propose to carry forward.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

VICEROY RESPONSIBLE.

TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

NEW OUTBREAK.

U. S. CONSUL AT CANTON INTERVIEWED.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton), 4th November, 1905.

I have been courteously accorded an interview by the Consul for the United States here.

The American Consul declares that the distribution of inflammable prints, which have reference to the boycott, is responsible indirectly for the rising at Lien-chau.

[That, of course, corroborates to a certain extent the views expressed by our Canton correspondent the other day.—*Ed., H.K.T.*]

The missions, isolated as they are in the Two Kwang, were notified as to the dangers that encompassed them.

A strong anti-foreign feeling prevails, and is becoming more accentuated.

All those who are in any way connected with the missions, or who may be considered as strangers and anti-Chinese, have been advised to leave at once for central stations.

Publishers of newspapers, which are nothing more or less than anti-American, are distributing their sheets gratis. Ingoing junks carry the inflammatory sheets and so assist in disseminating the slanderous news.

Another curious feature in this—The Canton boycotters had the first news of the massacre on the 28th ult.

The Viceroy has been warned [our representative does not say by whom, but presumably by the U.S. Consul] that he will be held responsible for the outrage.

The American Consul has demanded efficient protection for the Missions in the disturbed districts.

Four Chinese gunboats, carrying 320 soldiers, are proceeding to Ching-Lien-chau.

An attempt was made to burn the Mission station at Yingtok, which is sixty miles south of Lien-chau, on the 26th October.

MISSIONS' PROTECTION.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

FULLEST REDRESS PROMISED.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton), 4th November, 3:25 p.m.

An Imperial edict has been issued at Peking—enjoining Viceroy Tsen Shun Tsuen, of Canton, to afford the foreign missions within his jurisdiction all protection possible.

The Chinese Government promised that the fullest redress will be made for the murder of the American missionaries at Lien-chau and the destruction of the Mission buildings and properties.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

AMERICAN CONSUL PROCEEDS TO LIEN-CHAU.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton), 5th November, 1905, 12.5 p.m.

The American Consul at Canton is in receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Minister for the United States at Peking to proceed to Lien-chau, the scene of the massacre of American missionaries on the 28th ult., to carry out an official investigation into the circumstances attending the outrage.

Taotai Wen proceeds at the same time as the Viceroy's delegate representing the Chinese Government on the mission of inquiry.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE PROCEEDING TO-MORROW.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton), 7th November, 11.20 a.m.

The Official Committee of Inquiry mentioned in my message of Sunday, proposed to Lien-chau to-morrow.

The investigation will be carried out jointly by the American Consul on behalf of the U.S. Government and Taotai Wen as representing the Viceroy of Canton.—*Ed., H.K.T.*

OFFICIAL INQUIRY OPENED.

DR. MACHEL APPOINTED A MEMBER.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton).

10th November, 1905, 3:40 a.m.

The official inquiry into the circumstances attending the murder of the American missionaries at Lien-chau has been opened.

Dr. Machel, who with Miss Potter, son is the only other survivor of the American missionary workers in that district, has returned to Canton.

Dr. Machel has been appointed a member of the official Commission of Inquiry.

THREATENING DEVELOPMENTS.

VILLAGES ARMING.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton), 4th November, 1905.

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THE MIKADO'S MUNIFICENCE.

TO HIS TROOPS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th November, 3:10 p.m.

In an interview with the Secretary to the Viceroy this afternoon, this official declared:

The joint Commission of Enquiry definitely leaves for Lien-chau to-night.

A DENIAL.

FROM CANTON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSION.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton), 10th November, 3:10 p.m.

The trouble arising out of the dastardly murder at Lien-chau promises serious developments.

It is reported from the interior that the restlessness of the natives is spreading to the surrounding country and the hitherto peaceful people in the villages are resorting to arms.

AMERICA'S CLAIM.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

VICEROY SHOULD BE CASHIERED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th November, 3:10 p.m.

The Americans have demanded that an indemnity must be paid by China.

They further demand the immediate cashiering of Viceroy Shum and the Prefect holding them responsible for the massacre of the missionaries at Lien-chau.

A DENTAL.

FROM CANTON.

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[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th November, 3:10 p.m.

The trouble arising out of the dastardly murder at Lien

THE PARTNERSHIP BILL.

CHARACTER OF THE PROVISIONS.

PENALTIES AND FORCES.

In our Saturday's issue we gave prominence to the fact that a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the Registration of Partnerships and Firms," had been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements at the instance of the Attorney-General. So important is this measure from a mercantile point of view that we do not deem it necessary to apologize for submitting a resume of the terms of the Bill, as published in the Straits Settlements *Gazette*. The Bill, as the Singapore papers have stated, is scarcely likely to be passed in its present form; it will be subject to amendments dictated by the experience of the mercantile community as voiced through the Chamber of Commerce. But in this Bill we have the first definite step towards an alteration of the present unsatisfactory conditions which prevail in Hongkong as well as in the Straits Settlements, and anything which tends to remedy the existing state of affairs is to be welcomed. If the opinion in Singapore is divided on the merits of the Bill, we may take it that as a whole it will not gain the unqualified support of merchants here, but it is a basis on which the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will be in a position to work. It is a beginning. All are agreed that legislation is necessary; the question is what form that legislation should take. The Singapore Bill is the outcome of representations from the Chamber of Commerce and it has been drawn up in consultation with the leading members of the community of the southern port and the leading lights of the Bar, who have special reason to desire the enactment of such a measure. For that reason it may be assumed that the Bill is, in a way, a *modus vivendi*, which may or may not command itself to all who are particularly concerned in its provisions, but which will certainly attract attention.

PREAMBLE.

There are only 18 clauses in the Bill, and a schedule. The preamble is short and explicit; it reads—"Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the registration of partnerships and firms carrying on business in the Colony, it is hereby enacted," etc. The first clause which states that the Ordinance may be cited as "The Registration of Firms Ordinance, 1905," has an interesting subsection—"The Ordinance shall not affect any debt or liability incurred prior to the coming into operation of this Ordinance." That, of course, clears the ground to a certain extent.

DEFINITION OF "FIRM."

The question "What is a firm?" arises in the second clause, and here we have a definition which may lead to some controversy. "Firm" means, according to the Bill, "every partnership or corporate body carrying on any trade or business within the Colony, and includes every person carrying on such trade or business under any name, style or chop other than, or in addition to, his own proper name, and every person carrying on the business of a money-lender under a 'velasum' or mark; but does not include any corporate body which is for the time being registered in the Colony under the provisions of any statutory enactment relating to joint Stock Companies or to any Banking Company carrying on business in the Colony under the provisions of a Royal Charter or of a local Ordinance. The proper name in the case of a Chinese means the name by which he is generally known." A distinction is made as to what is meant by a "Chinese firm"; the Bill defining it as "a firm of which every member is Chinese or carries on business under a Chinese chop." The Court is intended as the Supreme Court while "duly constituted" means an agent appointed by a power of attorney which has been deposited in the Supreme Court under the Conveyancing of Law of Property Ordinance of 1880.

REGISTRARS.

The Governor will be empowered, under the third clause, to appoint Registrars and, if necessary, Deputy Registrars to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and those appointed shall be deemed to be public servants.

REGISTRATION OF NEW FIRMS.

The next two clauses are important. The first says that after the Ordinance is passed and has come into operation, "every firm carrying on any trade or business in the Colony and every firm carrying on the business of money-lenders in the Colony may be registered." The "may be" is strengthened by the "shall" in the next clause, which says that "any person or persons proposing to carry on business as a firm, shall, before commencing business as such firm, notify the same to the Registrar of the Settlement within which he or they reside, who shall give notice in writing to such person or persons to register such persons or on or before a day to be named in such notice and such firm shall thereupon register itself, and from the date of such registration shall be deemed to be a firm within the meaning of this Ordinance, as if it were already carrying on business."

A penalty is imposed under the Bill for failure to register. "Every person failing to register such firm . . . shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every day after the day named during which the firm remains unregistered." There appears to be some obscurity in that provision, for the registration is not apparently compulsory until the Registrar has given notice in writing to register. Sections which follow, however, elaborate this point.

THE REGISTRAR AS EVIDENCE.

The Registrar must keep proper books for registration purposes, and upon payment of prescribed fees anybody may inspect and take extracts from or copies of the statements filed. The register will also be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the facts appearing there. And in the absence of fraud it will not be competent for any person whose duty it was to furnish the Registrar with the true particulars to adduce evidence in refutation of the statements in the Register.

PROTECTING THE REGISTRAR.

If anybody hold that his name has been improperly entered on or omitted from the register he may get the register rectified by appealing to the Supreme Court. The fees taken under the Ordinance will, of course, form part of the public revenue; and provision is made declaring that the Registrar or his Deputy cannot be sued for anything done or intended to be done until the expiration of a month after notice has been served on the Registrar stating the cause of action and other particulars.

THE SCHEDULE.

The Schedule to the Bill is in the following terms:—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

On this day of A.D. 1905 before me, a Notary Public of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, practising in the Straits Settlements, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace (as the case may be) personally appeared A.B., who of my own personal knowledge I know (or who from information given to me by trustworthy and respectable persons, viz. C.D. of E.F. and G.H.) to be the identical person whose name A.B. is subscribed to the within (or above) written instrument and acknowledged that he (or she) had voluntarily executed this instrument.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED.

The registration requires a variety of things which are set forth under different heads. A statutory declaration will be required from every member of the firm situated in the Colony or from its duly constituted agent. And the declaration shall give the following particulars: the firm's name; the nature of its business; the full address of the principal establishment and of all branch establishments whether carried on at branches of agencies; the full address of every firm in which the registering firm is a partner; and in the case of a firm not being a corporate body such particulars as will lead to the identification of the instrument constituting the partnership.

INDIVIDUAL INQUIRIES.

Then, where the firm is not a corporate body, the following particulars will be required as to each member of the firm—the name or names in full by which he is known in the Colony or under which he appears in the books of such firm; and in the case of Chinese names, the Chinese characters for such names; his residences in the Colony and outside the Colony; his birth-place; his age or approximate age; the name of his father, if such partner be a minor or a Muhammadan or an Indian; if such partner be a female, the name of her father and the name of her husband or reputed husband, if any.

WHAT THE REGISTRAR MAY DEMAND.

The Registrar may dispense with the information as to the registering partner's birth place, etc., at his discretion. But there are other particulars required such as the names of those entitled to sign for firm, or otherwise. The declaration has to be accompanied by the

Hanfangpao says that the prefect of Wu-chang and the assessors appointed by Viceroy Chang Chin-tung have agreed among themselves to sentence Mr. Chang, editor of the Hankow *Chapao*, to ten years imprisonment for publishing the article which is alleged to be seditious. Certain regulations drawn up by the *Shangpu* for the control of the public press are to come into force at next Chinese New Year. The *Waiwapa* have approached the British Minister with a view to the cancellation of the concession to build the *Fochow-Hang-chow-Ningpo Railway*.

CHAU TUNG SANG IN COURT.

QUESTION OF PRIORITY.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION.

At the Supreme Court this morning in Original Jurisdiction, His Lordship Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, delivered his decision on the question of priority of service of writ regarding two cases brought by the Siu Tak Bank and the Soy Kut Bank, respectively, against Chau Tung Sang, the former suing for \$20,000 and the latter for \$10,000, due on four promissory notes two of \$10,000 and two of \$5,000 each, for which, in the absence of the defendant, His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff with costs, and ordered stay of execution in both cases until he had given his decision on the question raised by Mr. H. E. Pollock of the priority of service of writ.

Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff Bank in the first suit, and Mr. E. M. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. L. d'Almeida e Castro, for Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring's office, for the plaintiff in the second suit, the defendant neither being present nor represented by Counsel.

RENEWABLE OR ANNUAL.

Every registration under the Ordinance will continue in force for a year, and must be renewed at the end of that time, otherwise the registration becomes void. In cases where changes occur in a firm which has been registered, notice has to be given to the Registrar who will advertise the changes in the Government *Gazette*.

RESPONSIBILITIES.

Firms which have been registered will be required to keep its firm name and number of its certificate "painted or affixed" on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the firm is carried on. And if a member or an agent of a firm makes a default in complying with the provisions of the Ordinance in this respect he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and to a further fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every day during which the default continues.

AN IMPORTANT SECTION.

The tenth section describes the consequences of non-registration and they are truly portentous. If a firm which should be registered under the Ordinance fails to do so within three months from the date of the commencement of the Ordinance, or if a firm fails to register under the Ordinance.

"No suit shall be maintained by the firm, or any member thereof, in respect of any debt or contract incurred or entered into during the period of such non-registration to or with the firm or to or with any person on its behalf in the way of trade."

If the firm be a corporate body, or one of which all the members are resident without the Colony, all agents who purport to act on behalf of such firm shall be personally liable, jointly and severally, for all debts and upon all contracts incurred or entered into by or in behalf of the firm during the period of such non-registration."

In other words a firm cannot bring an action to recover sums due to it while it remains unregistered, while agents will find themselves liable to pay out of their own pockets any debts which they may have incurred in behalf of their firms, unless they take the precaution to see that their agency is registered. That of course is a very drastic provision, and should occasion considerable speculation; and for if the Ordinance is passed and proves unworkable the unregistered firm will find themselves in a most peculiar position—between the devil and the deep sea in fact.

EVEN PHOTOGRAPHS REQUIRED.

If a partner is registered in his absence he must take the first opportunity to correct the details given to the Registrar instead of it. If the photograph of any partner is to form the photograph must be forthcoming.

MORE CONSEQUENCES.

Besides the evils which may befall the partner of a firm which has failed to register, "no suit shall be maintained by any person or his representatives for any relief on the footing of the existence of a partnership between" such person and any other person. In such firm in respect of any period of time during which such person was not only registered as a member of such firm unless it be proved that such non-registration was not due to any negligence or omission on his part." The sub-section to Clause 12 declares that a person or the estate of a deceased person shall not be liable in respect of any debt or liability of a firm registered under the Ordinance incurred after the date of its registration unless such person was at the time when the liability was incurred duly registered as a member of such firm.

THE REGISTRAR AS EVIDENCE.

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THE REGISTRAR AS EVIDENCE.

The question is whether in the case of immovable property the registration in the Land Office or the handing of the writ to the Bailiff for execution is the important step.

Now section 48 deals with priority of writs—it runs as follows:—

(3) Where two or more writs issue at the suit of different plaintiffs, they shall take, priority respectively according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Bailiff for execution.

In deciding this question the most natural course would seem to be to refer to this section and establish the priority according to it, in which case the Soy Kut Bank would come first. But the Siu Tak Bank—in action 335, pinning their faith entirely on section 48, as if section 48 of the Code is the important step is the handing of the writ to the Bailiff for execution; his registration took place immediately afterwards.

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Now the reason advanced for saying that section 48 does not apply to the case of immovable property is that section 47 provides that "every writ against moveables shall be executed by the Bailiff, and that the words 'two or more writs' in 48 must naturally refer to the word 'writ' in the section immediately preceding it more especially as they appear to be linked by the reference to "execution by the Bailiff." It was further suggested that execution by the Bailiff is appropriate only to the case of moveables. Against this there are two points urged: 1st, the absence of the connecting word "such," which is invariably used in drafting where one section is intended to refer to any specific deal with in the section immediately preceding it.

And this is supported by a reference to the old Code No. 13 of 1873, in which section 48 (a) [now 47] begins "Every writ of Foreign Attachment against moveable property"—and section 82 (7) [now section 48] begins "Where two or more writs of Foreign Attachment issue."

The first section is specific, the second general, and I do not think that, so far as these sections of the old Code are concerned, the argument of the plaintiff in action 335 could stand. I see no reason to suppose that anything was intended by the merely verbal modification in the new Code.

Now the reason advanced for saying that section 48 which is now provided, that "no suit with the same writ as is referred to in the first part, shall take priority over a writ of execution in an action pending at the date of such writ of Foreign Attachment." Now if this word "writ" here were limited to moveables there would be no similar provision in the case of writs against immovable property.

I now come to the argument that registration of the memorial in the Land Office is the essential to the vitality of the writ. Section 46 has the marginal note "Execution of writ against immovable property," which corresponds with the marginal note to section 47—"Execution of writ against moveable property"; and obviously, the first point taken is that the sections preceding 48 do not apply to execution against immovables. The second point is also obvious that as between two memorials registered in the Land Office priority is settled according to the time of registration; no express reference is given to the

priority would be necessary in the Code, were the argument sound.

But the point of the argument of the plaintiff in action 335 was that this registration was essential to the vitality of the writ, because registration was always necessary in the case of execution against immovables, as the power of the Bailiff to execute depended on registration.

I think the solution of the question before me is to be arrived at by following out the train of thought suggested by this argument. I use this language as the wording of the Code is not easily to be forgotten by those privileged to see it. We all know that the sons of the Empire of the "Risen Sun" (its new designation), are artists to their finger tips; but, that acknowledged, it could not but make one pause in amazement at the view of the *fouris insulæ* presented, when the ball was at its height, when it became known that all the multifarious arrangements, the manufacture of the "v. specialities" in the scheme of decoration, were the work of one short week. The delicate arrangement of dwarf trees around and about was the exclusive work of Japanese ladies of the Colony, who had only perfected themselves in this branch of art after two years of careful study. The idea of the Nikko Bridge, which first caught the eye on entering the ground floor of the City Hall, emanated from the versatile brain of Captain Tonami, Japanese Naval Adviser, and did him and his coadjutor the greatest credit.

All being in readiness, the Reception Committee, whose names we published in our last issue, took up their places in the reception room (the old Chamber of Commerce), and had not long to wait for their guests who soon came pouring in, in twos and threes and fours of a party, until there was one continuous stream of expectant trippers thronging the staircase and approaches to the Hall wherein the object of their presence was to be provided—the dancing.

MIKADO DAY.

THE JAPANESE BALL.

A GRAND AND BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

4th Inst.

Truly it may be said that it has remained for Japan to show us in Hongkong what can be done in the way of entertainment, and all who saw the brilliant spectacular scene which was presented in the City Hall last night will undoubtedly acknowledge that it was a sight not to be forgotten by those privileged to see it. We all know that the sons of the Empire of the "Risen Sun" (its new designation), are artists to their finger tips; but, that acknowledged, it could not but make one pause in amazement at the view of the *fouris insulæ* presented, when the ball was at its height, when it became known that all the multifarious arrangements, the manufacture of the "v. specialities" in the scheme of decoration, were the work of one short week.

There is no similar provision with regard to writs against immovables. But I have already construed the first words of section 45 (1) as not applicable to writs against moveables only, and it therefore follows from this that the words which determine priority, according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Bailiff for execution" carry with them an implication that such writs against immovables only, are to be executed by the Bailiff. This of itself might not perhaps have decided the question, unless the reason of the thing were also in favour of this construction, and of its necessary consequences.

Let us see how judgments are to be executed.

Judgment for money is by section 37 to be enforced by attachment and sale of the debtor's property, the property liable to attachment being defined in section 37, and includes moveables and immovables. It is quite regular to issue a writ of summons for service within the jurisdiction against a defendant who may be abroad, although it cannot be served at the time. Its object being to serve the defendant should he at any time be found within the jurisdiction. Under this process it becomes useful in another way: where the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction property belonging to the defendant in the Colony may be seized. This is principle resembles the Scotch procedure of arrestment to found jurisdiction. It is very exceptional procedure, but under the circumstances of this Colony where much business is conducted with Chinamen who come and go so easily to Canton it is a very valuable one. The question of priority must, whenever the defendant has many creditors, be exceedingly important, but as the Code is now drafted it is not free from doubt in the case of the procedure being made use of against immovables. Every point which could throw any light on the meaning of the sections was put before me, the question being ably argued on both sides.

In Action 335, at the suit of Siu Tak Bank, the writ was issued on 11th October, reached the Bailiff at 2.15 p.m., and was registered in Land Office. The Plaintiff in 335 contends that under sections 46 and 47 of the Code the registration of the memorial in the Land Office is the step necessary to give vitality to the writ. He did not in fact give the writ to the Bailiff till 16th October. The Plaintiff in 335 contends that under section 48 of the Code the important step is the handing of the writ to the Bailiff for execution; his registration took place immediately afterwards.

The writ issued under section 45 is of general attachment against all the defendant's property, and the service of prohibitory order—Form 32—is being that issued by the Registrar in the application of the party. Turning now to the procedure called "Foreign Attachment," section 46 provides for the case of immovables, a registration clause pure and simple. There must be some analogy between the process of execution in the case of this attachment and in the case of judgments. If the argument of the plaintiff in action 335 is sound, the registration alone would be sufficient.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

4th inst.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company in Queen's Buildings to-day. The members present were—Messrs. H. A. W. Sibley, chairman; A. G. Wood, N. A. Siebs, G. H. Medhurst, A. Forbes—director; and W. J. Saunders, secretary; J. V. Vernon, F. D. Goddard, Ho Fook, A. B. Rouse, C.M.G., Burnie, H. Carvalho, J. A. Jupp, W. H. Gaskell, F. P. Heit, J. C. Peter, H. M. Tibby, and the clerk of the Company.

The Secretary, Mr. Saunders, read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—The special Resolution which you have just heard read may seem to you rather long and somewhat difficult to comprehend, but it has been carefully studied by our legal advisers and when studied it is really very simple. Reduced to ordinary phrases it practically means that the Society takes power to enter into partnership arrangements with other Marine Insurance Companies, to purchase shares in such companies, and generally to invest in such manner as may be determined.

We have already in our Articles of Association an Investment Clause, which is a sufficiently full one and would seem at first sight to authorize the purchase of shares in other Marine Insurance Companies, but we are advised that it is very doubtful if this authority is valid unless also conferred by the Memorandum of Association, and we therefore seek to alter our Memorandum by adding to the objects of the Society the further objects detailed in the Resolution.

While our main reason for seeking these additional powers is to put ourselves in a position to purchase for the Society the shares of the China Traders' Insurance Company and to carry out the scheme referred to in the circular letters issued to the Society's shareholders under the dates of the 26th August and the 5th October last, yet quite apart from this scheme and whether it be carried through or not, we think it very necessary that we should have these powers and that all doubt as to the validity of our Investment Clause should be removed.

It will not be out of place, however, if I take this opportunity of saying a few words with reference to this proposal to purchase the shares, or rather the majority of the shares, of the China Traders' Insurance Company.

Although our circulars of the 29th August and the 1st October were very carefully worded and set out the proposal in precise terms, yet there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension in the minds of the general public as to what will be the actual effect of the scheme when carried through.

First I may say that although the interests of the two companies may be amalgamated, there is under the scheme no amalgamation of the two companies themselves. Each will retain its constitution unimpaired with its own articles of association, its own seal and its own board of directors. Each, we hope, will retain its constituency unimpaired. Those that now insure with the China Traders need not cease to insure with the China Traders because the Society becomes a shareholder in that Company. They will still be able to get China Traders' policies and all their contracts with that Company will remain in full force.

It is true that in Hongkong, in Shanghai or in Yokohama they may have to come to a different door and find a different man at the receipt of custom, but that will be all the difference, and in other places where there are Mercantile Agencies we see that these will continue as do the same way as at present.

We further hope to make such arrangements that it will be quite immaterial to everybody concerned (whether shareholders or constituents of either company), as to to which company does the business. The idea is that with one set of premises and one staff instead of two sets of premises and two separate staffs the ratio of charges to premium will be considerably reduced and the ratio of profit to premium correspondingly increased, that under identical underwriting management much of the labour and money which is at present wasted in securing protection against excess lines will be saved, and that energies which are at present to some extent directed against each other in competition will in future be applied towards a common end.

I am glad to inform you that we received a telegram from our London Branch last Tuesday, to the effect that, in response to a circular issued in London to shareholders there on the lines of our circular of the 1st October and asking for an expression of opinion for or against the proposed scheme, 330 votes had been received in favour of the scheme and only one vote against, whereas, only 44 votes remained unrecorded.

We have not sent out voting papers here, as only the votes of shareholders at this meeting in person or by proxy have any effect in passing a special resolution, but we have proxies here from a good many shareholders in case of need so that I feel sure that the great majority of the Society's shareholders are in favour of the scheme.

By the 1st December we shall know what proportion of the China Traders' shareholders accept our offer, and I have no doubt that the great majority will do so.

Mr. Jupp seconded.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The Chairman—A confirmatory meeting will be held here at noon on Monday, the 20th of November.

THE TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LTD.

THE FINAL MEETING.

7th inst.—The final meeting of the Tebrau Planting Company, Ltd., was held in the office of the liquidators, Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son, Queen's Buildings to-day. Mr. J. A. Jupp presided and those present were Messrs. P. C. Potts, Lee Chai Pak, Wong Man Lam, J. D. Corlett, and J. A. Tarman.

The report, which had already been published, stated that according to the liquidators there was a net balance of Capital, after paying and providing for all liabilities, of \$43,685.90 which amount admitted of their returning to the shareholders 45.34 per cent of their capital, equal to two dollars twenty-six and seven-tenths cents per share on the share.

The Chairman said the accounts spoke for themselves and it was unnecessary to enlarge upon them. They could see how the money had been disposed of and how they stood. He then invited questions.

No question being forthcoming, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Lee Chai Pak seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman—There is one other small matter, which has to be decided and that is what is to be done with the books and papers of the Company. It is provided by law that the shareholders should say what must be done with them. I suggest they be given to the liquidators. We could have them burned if you like.

Mr. Potts—No, no. Give them to the liquidators.

THE CHAIRMAN.—THE TEBAU PLANTING COMPANY.

SOCIÉTÉ PHILHARMONICA'S CONCERT

AT THE ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

THE POPULATION OF JAPAN.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

Mr. Takano, Itasaburo (Itasaburo), recently contributed to "The Gazetteer of East Asia" an article on the population question, which, in view of the discussion regarding the alleged over-population of Japan, will be read with much interest.

We have often heard it said, remarks Mr. Takano, that Japan's population is multiplying with remarkable rapidity. While this is no doubt true, it requires careful investigation whether the population is increasing at a rate which finds no parallel in other countries. Prior to the Restoration no reliable statistics are obtainable, but since the beginning of the Meiji era returns show that Japan's population has been steadily on the increase. In 1872 the population was 33 millions, which in 1882 had increased to 37 millions. Ten years later, in 1892, the latter figure had been augmented to 40 millions, and by 1901 the figure had been further increased to 45 millions. It will thus be seen that during the thirty years ended 1901 Japan's population has increased by twelve millions, or 13.7 per cent. The average yearly increase is roughly 400,000, or one for every 100 of the population. The density of population also increased from 1,335 per square里 in 1872 to 1,832 in 1901.

While, however, there is no doubt that the Japanese are a progressive people and that the population is increasing at a remarkable rate, Mr. Takano thinks it would be a mistake to regard this as a phenomenon peculiar to Japan. The increase of population is a phenomenon generally observable in all civilised countries in modern times, though there are exceptions such as Ireland, and he thinks it will be interesting to compare the Japanese rate of increase with that of other countries. During the ten years ended 1900 Japan's population increased by 4,600,000, the yearly average being 460,000 per 1,000.

In making a comparison with other countries, exceptional instances such as France, where the population remains almost stationary (its rate of increase is only 1.3) and the United States, where the increase, 19.7, is very great, may be compared with the 10.3 of Scotland, 10.9 of Denmark, 10.6 of Canada, England, Germany, and European Russia all showing a rate of increase in 1900 higher than Japan's. The Japanese ratio of increase is lower than that of Sweden (10.9) and Norway (13.9). The Japanese ratio of increase is higher than that of Belgium (9.8), Italy (10.6), Hungary (10.7), England (11.7), Scotland (11.9), Denmark (12.7), Germany (13.9), Holland (14.2), Norway (14.2), and Russia (14.6).

Evenly, though the increase of population is increasing, the rate is not specially remarkable. Comparing to an analysis of the increase, the birth-rate is lower compared with the larger percentage of marriages, and although the death-rate is comparatively low it can scarcely be said to show a very good state of things. In short, the increase of the population resulting from the difference between births and deaths is lower than in most European countries. Of course the mere increase of population cannot be welcomed, for quality, not quantity, is more likely to be victorious in the struggle for existence. But evidently, so far as Japan is concerned, the danger from a too rapid increase of population is not to be apprehended. —*Japan Chronicle.*

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S FAREWELL

PITZGRENED'S TIGER.

AT MANILA.

PARALYZES THE AUDIENCE.

The following is taken from the *Advertiser* of the 9th October:

"Those who attended the brilliant performance of Fitzgerald & Brothers' circus at the Zorilla's Theater Sunday night saw one of the most thrilling sights ever witnessed outside of the jungle. The great man-eating tiger, which rides a horse in a big cage on the stage, grew suddenly ferocious and for ten minutes, and more threatened momentarily to spring on the courageous trainer who put him through his paces. The audience was almost paralyzed by the danger to the man and many of the women present half fainted from the excitement of the scene. That tiger escaped was due entirely to his master's skillful handling of the angry beast who had sprung on him."

The act in which the terrifying incident occurred is one of the most sensational possible. In the huge iron-barred cage an Australian horse is introduced, which is securely guarded on the back, neck and belly from the teeth and claws of the tiger by swathings of metal and cloth, and goes through his task with apparently no fear of the "fearless" burden he bears. The tiger is made to jump over obstacles, from the back of the horse to ride, and to leap across the ring on platforms. The trainer, armed only with the common ringmaster's whip, gives his orders by words and signs. Sunday night, for a half hour before this act the roar of the tiger, which was outside, reverberated through the ship, and the ladies were told that the steamer was solid as a rock, and that it could not sink; but as the tiger went forward, the ladies were told again that there was no immediate danger, that the steamer was solid as a rock, and that it could not sink.

But unfortunately, at that moment two Koreans who had unsewed themselves from the awning and who thought they were to be left on their fate, made a wild leap directly down upon the already crowded life-boat.

The trainer recognized his peril and turned deadly pale. The spectators leaned forward anxiously and began to predict trouble.

A woman sitting with a little child in a box opposite that occupied by Major Brown, Richard T. Lashin, Alderman McDonnell and Arthur Cohen gave a loud scream, and hurried behind the stage. She was the trainer's wife and knew his danger. The man followed the tiger's every move, watching the silent contortions of the great cat with deadly intent, and now and then leashing him with his whip. The tiger buried his teeth in the cover shielding the horse and clawed at the steel. Round and round and round the placid horse went, apparently oblivious of the life-and-death contest about him. The tiger turned with each section of the ring, never taking his eyes off the trainer, and the latter time and again gave him the signal to jump. Finally the struggle became tense. The beast would move, lurch forward as if he would launch himself on to the man, and then lashed back as the latter plied his whip.

I am convinced that the crew of my ships appreciate and will never forget the courtesy of their kind reception of us.

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The government of the United States has done all in its power to assure our painful situation, and the unanimous efforts of President Roosevelt which have brought to a close this long and bloody war, are what have filled us with deepest gratitude to the whole American nation.

I pray accept once more, Mr. Governor, my sincere thanks and wishes for many long days of prosperity for your beautiful country and for the hospitable city whose guests we have been for five months.

(Sd.) O. ENQUIST, Vice-Admiral, Imperial Russian Navy.

Cruiser Aurora, October 27, 1905.

In reply to this, Executive Secretary Ferguson in representation of the Governor-General and the people of Manila sent the following letter to the admiral:

October 28, 1905.

Sir.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the twenty-seventh instant, to the governor-general, expressing most feelingly your sentiments of gratitude to the government of the United States and the citizens of Manila for the welcome and reception accorded yourself and the ship's company of the three Russian cruisers that have spent the past five months in our harbour.

In reply, I beg to voice, on behalf of the government, the government authorities and the citizens of Manila, their deep appreciation of the kindly sentiment expressed by you and their gratification at the close of the authorities in which your government and nation have lately been engaged through what you are pleased to term the magnanimous efforts of President Roosevelt.

It should be borne in mind that in the Japanese near-by spring, by means of daily sweepings, the tigers are kept from the water, and that the young tigers for whose safety he was partially responsible. But the animal was accounted for, the reason for which disappeared when it was found that a Korean had seized her around the waist and was holding on for dear life. And not only the Japanese had held the Korean's leg in a firm embrace. So the whole chain of tigers was drawn up out of the water and decapitated on deck.

It seems almost impossible that the sixteen occupants of that life-boat should have been saved, when we remember that the waves were sweeping four feet high through the middle of the ship and the swamped boat, and grinding against the rail at arms' length. But so it was. The wife of the gentleman had been so fortunate with the help of her husband as to gain the deck without going down, and down and down, and grasped the hand, not knowing of course to whom it belonged. All this took but a few seconds, but when she did so, the tiger snatched her away.

Above the water, wildly, crazily, swimming, it was too far for him to catch.

Seizing the rigging with one hand he gave the other to the American gentleman, and the tiger, with his reach thus lengthened, leaped down and grasped her hand, not knowing of course to whom it belonged. All this took but a few seconds, but when she did so, the tiger snatched her away.

At the same time, the tiger, with a mad look in his eye, sprang at the American, and the tiger seemed selected by the climate. The elephant ran out of the ring and around the block Sunday afternoon.

THE "OLEG"

TO BE REPAIRED AT SAIGON.

According to a paragraph which appears in the *Advertiser* of the 27th ult., and which we translate, a request has been received by the Dock authorities at Saigon asking whether it was possible that the Russian cruiser *Oleg* could be docked at Saigon.

The letter stated that considerable repairs would be necessary, and that it was desired to have them carried out in French colonial port.

It is expected that the *Oleg* will go into dock after the French cruiser *Guezin*, which was at the time of writing, being overhauled, is in a position to leave.

It has been a source of sincere pleasure to them all to have been afforded the opportunity to entertain you and the officers and men of your squadron, and they congratulate you heartily upon the arrival of the moment when you may shape your vessels' course toward the homeland after the many hazardous vicissitudes through which you passed prior to entering Manila bay.

Trusting that your voyage homeward may be safe and enjoyable, and that all the pleasure of anticipation which accompany you during your stay in the Philippines, we hope you will be fully realized when you reach your home haven, I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

W. F. FERGUSON, Executive Secretary.

Vice-Admiral O. Enquist, R.N., *Cruiser Aurora*, Manila Bay.

JACK ASHORE.

M. HOURS OF THE VISIT TO JAPAN.

Some amusing stories are going the rounds of the vernacular papers concerning the preparations made by the citizens of Tokio to welcome the British Fleet, and as the stories are mostly at the expense of the Japanese themselves they show that the "allies" will stand a little joking.

One of the best, says the *Japan Herald*, is in connection with the placards, already referred to in our columns, which were freely posted by the shopkeepers in Tokio, offering a special reduction in prices to "our gallant allies." One of these placards posted over the shop of a dealer in charcoal and firewood aroused the criticisms of an English-speaking friend, who remarked it was hardly likely that the British officers and sailors would want to purchase charcoal and firewood.

"I thought it was a congratulatory notice," said the shop-keeper. "I put it up because the undertaker next door has got one exactly like it." At another shop where one of these placards was posted—a polled beef shop—a student introduced a British sailor to purchase of the delicacy. "Something in the nature of the portions brought them struck the student, and he asked whether they were not rather small." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "you see we are allowing allies a per cent reduction." The brilliant genius who originated the idea of granting "our gallant allies" a special reduction is suffering badly at the hands of the Tokio wife.

On the 27th ult., the *Advertiser* reported:

"A Simeia wire of 28th ult. to the *Advertiser* says: 'The opening of the Quetta railway to Sela'nt has necessitated the raising of a new regiment of military support for the line from tribal areas on the frontier border.'

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

8th inst.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, C.M.O., K.C.B., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hattor, Hon. Mr. T. Scobell Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkely (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chisham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Legislative-General), Hon. Sir P. C. P. Chater, C.M.O., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.O., Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Geribson Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report on Insanitary Property Resumptions in the years 1894-1905.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 49 to 57 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

His Excellency the Governor said—These eight Financial Minutes which it is proposed to refer to the Finance Committee deal with sums of \$1,000 or less, with regard to which you will not require any explanation from me. Financial Minute No. 50, which proposes that 49,887 be voted in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services for Acquisition of Houses under Section 36 of the Cheung Sha Wan Land Court Judgement, is to resume certain small houses and buildings which have been adjudged to be necessary by the Land Court in Cheung Sha Wan Bay. It is in order to carry out the scheme for roads and boulevards and for late industrial undertakings in this important district; and it is necessary that all private rights should be acquired here, and it is advisable to do this at once.

Financial Minute No. 52 is to vote \$1,200 for Miscellaneous Services—in excess of the vote for printing Miscellaneous papers, that excess being mainly due to the publication this year of the first issue of the Hongkong Civil List and some rather bulky sessional papers like the Report which has been laid on the table of the Council this afternoon. Financial Minute No. 54 is for a sum of \$30,000 in aid of the vote which was taken on September the 7th this year for survey and preliminary work to the Canton-Kowloon railway. The survey has proceeded somewhat more rapidly than I expected and we are now in a position to resume the land required for the road from To Fu to Taipo-hui. It is advisable that this resumption should take place at once, because the harvest is now being gathered in, and in the ordinary course of things ploughing would commence at the end of next month, and that would interfere with the survey marks. I am unable to suggest savings on the Estimates by which this further sum of \$30,000 can be met, and therefore to decrease the balance of excess assets over liabilities at the end of the year; but both this sum and the sum of \$30,000 already voted, and certain expenses that have been incurred over the period, have been employed in connection with the survey, will be deducted from the vote for the railway as soon as it has been raised and credited to the revenue account.

WORKMEN'S TRANSPORT.

In moving the following resolution—“Resolved that the resolution regarding the running of Workmen's Cars by the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company passed by Council on the 14th September, 1904, be rescinded as from today.”

The Attorney-General said—A resolution was passed at this Council on the 14th September last year requiring the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company to run workmen's cars at certain hours of the day, in the morning and evening, and it is now proposed that that resolution be rescinded. On the occasion that the resolution was passed it took the shape of a motion—Resolved that until further notice the Tramway Electric Company shall provide the following number of cars every morning at such hours as the Company may think proper, and before a certain hour, in every evening at such hours as the Company shall think most convenient to artisans, mechanics and native labourers. That resolution was passed twelve months ago. The cars have regularly, according to the requirements of the resolution, but it has been represented to the Government by the manager of the Tramway Company that those cars have not been in any sense taken advantage of. The purpose of the resolution therefore has not been effected, and the Company in consequence are running perfectly useless those cars at considerable and unnecessary expense. That has been made clear to the Governor, and having considered the matter in Council and agreed to this resolution, it is now put before this Council with the object of relieving the Company from running unnecessarily those cars at what is considerable cost to them. I am reminded that this resolution was passed on the 14th September last “until further notice.” The resolution in fact was purely tentative. We did not know how it would work and the Council guarded itself against any permanent measure to keep the Company under an obligation to run these cars. It is obvious that if at any time it was necessary, and in the interests of those in whose interests the resolution was originally passed, to renew this resolution, that can always be done by the power contained in the Tramways Ordinance. It might be that there was no necessity for keeping the Company under the obligation, and I beg to move that we now rescind the original resolution.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Dr. Ho Kai—Before the resolution is passed, I should like to ascertain from the Government whether the Electric Tramway Company have had advertised or done something to make it known to the general public that the workmen and mechanics that such trams, early cars and evening cars, were being run for their benefit? One of the conditions of the concession to the Tramway Company was that they should have a certain number of trams running night and morning for the benefit of the workmen at the two extreme ends of the town, and of course if the fact is known to them generally and they don't make use of the tramway, then I think this resolution is very proper; but if there is any doubt about the fact of these trams running night and morning for their benefit, and not being made known to them in any way then I think it would be wrong, and a serious step for us to take to pass this resolution. But as this matter has been discussed at the Council, I suppose Your Excellency can assure me that it has been ascertained on that point what has been done by the Company, and I shall then be satisfied; otherwise I shall have to ask the Government to let the resolution be postponed until inquiries are made on the subject. I think it is only due to the workmen concerned and the general public that these cars should not stop running without it having been ascertained whether the workmen whom these cars were intended to benefit knew of this.

Mr. R. Shewan—Perhaps I can assure the hon. gentleman on the point he has raised; I represent the agents of the Company, and the manager has assured me that he has done his best to notify the p. b. c. at each end of the Company's line that these workmen's cars were running. There is absolutely no notice taken. I cross-questioned him on that point before I came to the Council. He said—“No, the workmen have never taken advantage of the cars.” They are marked, and they have been running continually all these months without any advantage being taken of them. Of course, as the Attorney-General has pointed out, it is open to the Government to at any time re-enforce this resolution. But at present there is absolutely no demand for the workmen's cars. As for going backwards and forwards to their work, the men prefer to live on the spot.

The Attorney-General—There was no special intimation, but the fact that the workmen's cars were running was known, because the cars bore a placard stating that they were workmen's cars. I have seen the cars myself with a placard on them. I don't know that the Company can do any more than that.

Mr. Wei Yuk—I think this resolution should be postponed until we have actually ascertained the facts for ourselves.

His Excellency the Governor—It is very much the wish of the Government that these cars should be used. I have been requested on various occasions to bring forward this resolution, but I have postponed it in the hope that some use would be made of the cars. If you can suggest any means of bringing it further to the notice of the Chinese, if you think that there is a probability of getting them to use the cars, I should be willing to postpone the resolution for a certain time, say, for a month.

Mr. R. Shewan—I have no objection to that at all.

His Excellency the Governor—Do you think there is a reasonable chance of getting the people to use the cars?

Dr. Ho Kai—I may say I have communicated with the Chinese newspapers, and also let it be widely known that unless the cars are used by the Chinese they cannot expect to get these facilities.

His Excellency the Governor—I have seen the workmen flocking out of the Naval Yard and leave the cars which were intended for them to run empty.

The Attorney-General—I ask that the resolution be allowed to stand over till a future meeting of the Council.

Agreed.

The Council then went into Finance Committee.

On resuming the Colonial Secretary stated that all the Finance Minutes had been unanimously passed.

His Excellency the Governor—The Council stands adjourned till Thursday, 21st December.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the following votes were recommended for adoption by the Council—

PEAK GARDEN.

A sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Botanical and Afforestation Department—Other Charges, for the item, Peak Garden—Formation.

CHEUNG SHA WAN HOUSES.

A sum of three thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services for acquisition of houses under section 36 of the Cheung Sha Wan Land Court Judgement.

SUPRAME COURT LIGHTING.

A sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments—Supreme Court—Other Charges, for the item electric lighting and fans.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

A sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for other miscellaneous services.

PRINTING.

A sum of one thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services—printing miscellaneous papers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

A sum of fifty thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, railway to Canton, survey and preliminary work.

GALO CHARGES.

A sum of fifteen dollars in aid of the vote, Gaol—Other Charges, for the item executioner's fees, and for inflicting corporal punishment.

STUDY OF HYGIENE.

A sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Inspector of Schools—Other Charges, honorarium to Dr. Pearce for the preparation of the “Course of Hygiene for the use of Hongkong Schools.”

POSTAL SERVICE.

A sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office—Other Charges, for the following items—

Allowance for attendance on Sun—days, &c. \$36.

Coals, stores, &c. for steam-launch 200

Municipal and land rates 25

Total \$261

This was all the business. The Committee then adjourned and reported to the Council.

CHOY CHUNG LI'S BANKRUPTCY.

In bankruptcy jurisdiction this morning, before His Lordship, Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Bruton, Holt and Goldring, appeared to apply for the release from prison of Choy Chung Li, alias Choy Chung, the prospective bachelor, who was committed to prison by His Lordship last week, on the suspicion that he was endeavouring to defraud his creditors, by removing certain property alleged to be from his house in Wyndham Street to an unoccupied house in Elgin Street.

Mr. Goldring produced affidavits, in support of his application, from the second concubine of the debtor, in which she stated that the property was hers and it was removed by her orders while Choy Chung Li was in Canton, and also further affidavits from the coolies stating that they moved the furniture under instructions from the woman.

Mr. Goldring, continuing, submitted that the affidavit filed by the petitioning creditor was not established in the face of the affidavit he had produced, that the property belonged to the concubine, and that the property was not removed on the 27th June but on the 3rd July, when the debtor was away. There was nothing before His Lordship to disprove those facts. He also submitted that there was evidence that a claim was made on the property on behalf of the woman. He was only concerned with the woman to establish the fact that the property was hers.

His Lordship—No, you appear for the debtor. Mr. Dixon said that there was the most plausible reason for believing that the debtor had committed an offence under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and he submitted that the affidavit before His Lordship clearly suggested

that the bankrupt had committed an offence for which criminal proceedings were being instituted against him, and for which he would undoubtedly be punished. He submitted, further, that in the event of proceedings being taken they would be able to bring forward more evidence than was given in the affidavits before His Lordship.

His Lordship said there was not sufficient

evidence before him to warrant him in setting aside the order he made last week.

It was not clearly shown that during

which he was then “debtors” of the Concubine Body he had fully devoted himself to the fifth

place of protecting and nurturing his interest

in his concubine at Shanghai, but he has been “also” a concubine and able upholder

of the ‘right’ of the white foreign community

in China,” including the shorter time during

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known at Lien-chau and it's reported that the north winds are already blowing pretty keenly across the country.

It is not expected that the mission will meet with any opposition, though the Chinese authorities, while objecting to a guard of American marines accompanying the party, have given their assurances that they will furnish ample protection and be responsible for any irregularities on the part of natives. In all probability the Commission will be absent for about three weeks.

Taotai Wen, who will be present in the interests of the Chinese, is a most enlightened official in whose hands are always placed matters requiring negotiations with foreigners. He is the gentleman who was sent to Swatow to clear up the dispute brought about by the murder of men employed of the Chaochou railway some few months back.

FULL STORY OF THE TRAGEDY AS RELATED BY THE SURVIVORS.

[From A Correspondent.]

Samsui, Nov. 8th, 1905.

The party sent up the river to bring Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson down reached Samsui this evening. From them we have been able to gather the full story of the killing of the missionaries and the destruction of the Mission property.

Dr. Machle with his wife and daughter, the Rev. J. R. Peale and wife reached Lien-chau on the evening of the 27th Oct. About nine o'clock Dr. Machle with Dr. Chesnut went to the hospital. There are two hospitals; one for men and one for women. These hospitals are across the river from Lien-chau city. Dr. Machle found the Chinese engaged in a *ta tsu* at a little temple situated near the hospital. The matched of the *ta tsu* was built partly on the mission ground. In passing the temple Dr. Machle picked up three cannon which a boy was preparing to fire. At the same time Dr. Machle told the boy to tell three old men to come out and speak to him. This he supposed would be better than going into the temple and disturbing the people at their worship. Three old men came to Dr. Machle at the entrance to the hospital. They agreed with the doctor that it was not right to build on the mission ground, but asked that as it was the last day of the feast that the matched be allowed to remain. They promised not to build in the same place next year. Thereupon the cannon were handed back to the elders and the master was settled. But some young roughs were not satisfied and would not listen to the old men, One rough struck

DR. MACHEL ON THE ARM

and bricks were thrown. Mrs. Machle and Mr. Peale joined the doctor at the hospital about this time. Dr. Chesnut thinking there would be trouble started for the yamen, but could not get there because of the crowd and was taken on board a guard boat. The mob then seemed to scatter and Dr. Machle, his wife and Mr. Peale returned to the mission residence, which is about seven minutes' walk from the hospital. Soon after this Dr. Chesnut returned under the care of some soldiers. The two civil officials and three military officials were also gathered on the mission compound. The mob had not scattered as was supposed, but began to loot the women's hospital.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL LOOTED.

In looting they found a skull of a child and a pelvis which Dr. Chesnut had brought from America to use in teaching the students. The details of these things enraged the mob. The men's hospital was next searched and a monkey and some specimens which Dr. Machle used in teaching were found. These were all placed on a bamboo tray and carried through the city with a man beating a gong in front. A great mob gathered. The hospitals were burned. Then the mob made for the residences. The missionaries, fearing that their presence in the buildings would anger the mob, started for the river to a boat which they expected the officials had in waiting to take them to the yamen.

AN ENEMY.

The man who came from [?] professed to be from the yamen. Instead of getting in the boat and across the river they were delayed until it became evident that this man was an enemy seeking to deliver them into the hands of the mob. The seven missionaries then followed this man to a small temple behind which there is a cave. As soon as they entered the temple the priest and the guide demanded money. Fearing that there would be no safety in the temple they were preparing to leave when the mob came upon them. They rushed into the cave and scattered in all directions. After this separation one did not know what was befalling the others. It seems that Dr. Chesnut and Mrs. Machle were soon found.

HORRIBLE BARRATRIES.

They were taken to a tree in front of the temple and the mob looked at them and deliberated for about fifteen minutes. Then Dr. Chesnut and Amy Machle were taken to the river. Amy was thrown in with her clothes on. Dr. Chesnut was stripped almost naked and thrown in. Dr. Chesnut could swim and made her way to a sand bank. Amy Machle caught a shrub growing by the river. Here they were allowed to remain for about fifteen minutes. Then a man waded into the river and pierced Dr. Chesnut through the body and Amy Machle through the head with a Chinese Trident. They were then knocked about and dead and then tossed into the river. Mr. Machle was sitting under the tree telling the people the folly of these wicked deeds when a man lit a large stone and beat out her brains. She was then stripped of her clothing and dragged to the river and thrown in. After these had been killed search was again made, and soon the Peales were found. They had evidently been hiding together. They were brought to the front of the people and stripped of all clothing and made to stand before the crowd for upwards of fifteen minutes.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

Then a man with a club knocked Mr. Peale in the head and beat him to death before his wife. Shortly after Mrs. Peale was killed in like manner. They were also thrown into the river. Dr. Machle found a small hole in the water with water in it and lay in the water almost covered for some hours. Miss Patterson found a deep hole almost like a well into which she plunged and remained hidden. Search was made for these two for hours, but they escaped. About four o'clock the military official with some soldiers came to the cave as the mob had withdrawn to feast. Dr. Machle recognized the official by his clothes and came out. A Chinaman told him where Miss Patterson was hidden and he brought her out. They were then dressed in Chinese clothes as soldiers, and after dark taken to the civil magistrate's yamen. During the night there were rumours that the mob was looking about the yamen and during the darkness the two were transferred to the Military yamen. Four days later they started for Canton and met the rescue party little above Teng Tsu and reached San Shui this evening.

We understand that the United States Consul-General will proceed at once to Lien-chau and make an investigation. From what we can learn the local magistrates were friendly but helpless. The city has only about thirty

soldiers of all kinds and these went to the scene of the trouble unarmed. The Viceroy withdrew nearly all the troops some weeks ago. There does not seem to have been any direct connection between the outbreak and the boycott had much to do with it. The people are in a state of unrest and dissatisfaction with all things foreign. They are in a surly mood, and just ready for anything.

MISSION COMMITTEE'S RETURN.

DR. MACHEL NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Canton, 7th November, 1905.

I understand that Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson are due here to-morrow morning, together with Dr. Noyes, Beattie and Todd and the missionaries from Ying-tok. An inquiry is first being held at the Consulate. Taotai Wen leaves on a Chinese gunboat with 60 soldiers to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, and the Commissioners are expected to pick them up at Samsui. Dr. Noyes and party have not been as far as Lien-chau; they are returning home from Ching-yuen, I think. The full names of the American officials of whom I wrote you earlier are Lieut.-Commander E. Evans, of the U.S. battleship Oregon, and Lieut. D. E. Dismukes of the U.S. monitor Monadnock.

It is believed that Dr. Machle is not seriously injured.

DISTRICT INFESTED WITH BOBBERS.

10th Inst.

Our telegram from Canton, dated Shanghai, 6.15 o'clock of last evening, read with our special wire from Shanghai, of yesterday's date, printed in another column, would seem to invest the tragedy enacted at Lien-chau a fortnight ago with a great deal more importance, by its subsequent developments, than the affair at first appeared to indicate. That the American authorities are leaving no stone unturned to get at the truth—and nothing but the truth—of the whole affair is obvious enough from the constitution of the Official Commission of Inquiry whose first sittings have already been held at Canton. Since the publication yesterday in the Hongkong Telegraph of the well-connected and dispassionate detailed narrative of the disturbances that culminated under such tragical circumstances, we have learnt that immediately on the return of the survivors (Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson) at Canton, they were interviewed by Consul-General Lay, Lieut.-Commander Evans (of the battleship Oregon), and Lieut.-Commander Dismukes (of the monitor Monadnock), members of the Commission, and probably the Rev. Noyes, Jr., accompanied by Taotai Wen, and two other Chinese officials with a guard of sixty soldiers were to proceed to Lien-chau first thing this morning to take such testimony on the spot as the Chinese officials at Lien-chau may desire to lay before the Commission. The party will meet the guard stationed at Samsui and then proceed as far as possible by boat. Boats with soldiers left Canton yesterday morning for the river port. These craft, we understand, draw too much water to proceed as far as the North River, so H.E. Viceroy Shum has wired to the Samsui Magistrate to prepare twelve shallow-draft boats to be ready there. His Excellency at the same time wired to the Ching-yuen magistrate to engage all available shallow-draft steam launches to come down river to meet the others on their way up. The boats will thus probably be able to take the party as far as Yanshan. From that point it is most probable that the large party will travel overland to their destination.

ROBBERS AND REBELS ACTIVE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by our correspondents in this column.]

one of the robbers had beat off the rest. A guard of eight men kept watch over the robber until morning and the man was handed over to the Puna Magistrate.

REBELLION THREATENING.

Nov. 9th, 1905.

It was reported in Canton this afternoon that the villages around Lien-chau had risen in arms and a rebellion was threatened. The cause is not given. There are a very great number of robbers in the hills about Lien-chau and it would be easy for these to gather and give trouble. It is more likely that the rioters have begun to realize the nature of the crime they have committed and the punishment that awaits them and feel that their only safety lies in a general uprising. The presence of the soldiers sent from Canton and which must be nearing Lien-chau may be the cause of the trouble.

The U. S. Consul-General accompanied by Commander Evans of the U.S. Oregon and First Lieutenant Dismukes of the Monadnock and the Viceroy's confidential secretary, Wen Chung, starts to-morrow for Lien-chau with a guard of two hundred soldiers. The commission of investigation consisting of these gentlemen has been taking evidence during the past two days. Those admitted to the court of inquiry are not allowed to give any information regarding the results of the examination of the witnesses. As the investigation is to be concluded in Lien-chau it will be some weeks before the public will be informed of the result of the Commission's work. The U.S. Consul-General is proceeding slowly and very carefully. He seems determined to get at the bottom of the trouble and place the guilt where it belongs.

I have seen to-day the letter which the Rev. Father Brun has obviously misinterpreted the meaning and intention of our remarks. There was never any suggestion that the action of the French missionaries in any particular could be held responsible for the unhappy tragedy at Lien-chau. Our special representative at Canton distinctly stated, however, that the Taotai said he had been led to believe that the disturbances might be attributed to French missionaries. In our opinion that was a clear attempt at evasion; the Taotai wished to saddle some other body than the Chinese officials at Canton and Lien-chau with the responsibility for the crime, and accordingly suggested that the French missionaries might have had some connection with the affair. Nobody would put the slightest credence in such an accusation, even if it had been formulated in direct language. It is fortunate that we have no boycott organization here, for if we had then Americans would say that the boycott is the cause of the trouble. In this curious way, the gentry express themselves. It seems to be true that there was no organization to preach boycott, but at the same time the people all knew of the boycott and understood that there was difficulty between America and China.

The account of the trouble and killing has already been set in full. His account agrees fully with the account given by the Lien-chau magistrate to the Viceroy. The soldiers who escorted Dr. Machle to Canton gave practically the same story. The report that has appeared that Dr. Machle took an idol or that his little daughter took one of the idols from a procession is entirely false. Had there been any truth in this report the officials would have been quick to report it. But on the other hand there was no procession and there were no idols in the position to be taken. Again Dr. Machle is too old and experienced a missionary to do anything of the kind.

A curious statement appeared in one of the native papers to-day. It is stated that fifty men have banded together in Lien-chau and offer to give themselves over to the officials. Any five of them are to be chosen and to suffer death to atone for the killing of the five foreigners. This sounds like Japan. If it is true there is hope for China. However it may be only a story made up in Canton. But we would like to believe it true.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by our correspondents in this column.]

THE LIEN-CHAU TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Mr. Editor.—It is difficult to remember in times of excitement that there are two sides to every question, and when the excitement under which our faculties are clouded in passionate revolt against a terrible crime, the duty of thinking twice before we speak is well nigh beyond human achievement. Yet it is none the less our bounden duty. England and Russia barely escaped war at the time of the Hull disaster, and yet now that our minds are free from the dominion of the wrath engendered by that event, probably most men rejoice that England did avoid bloodshed through the coolness and wisdom of her statesmen.

At the present moment we face an awful crime done by Chinese (we have no right to say the Chinese) to Americans. The bare mention of the fact that a little child and three women (one a noble young college graduate just out from America, the others women who have served China for years) were among those cruelly done to death, as silks the hot blood in us that we almost refuse to allow time for thought or investigation; it may seem unmanly to hesitate before exacting revenge.

But the period of revenge in man's history is almost passing away. Great nations to-day cannot act upon motives of mere revenge. Even when the citizens of a civilised world power are murderously slain by people of another race, the punishment meted out to the guilty must be remedial in aim, not revengeful. Blood for blood is no motto for the twentieth century.

When Dr. Timothie Richard secured the establishment of Shansi University with money paid as indemnity for missionaries slain in that province in 1900, he pointed the way for all those to follow who would take vengeance upon the forces of evil against which all good men war. Murderers, it may be, ought to suffer the last extremity of the law; but great nations must be austere judges, not fierce avengers.

At any rate, whatever should be the attitude of the American Government toward China at this crisis, we must allow sufficient time for the facts to come to light, before asserting that the crime at Lien-chau was inspired purposely by any sort of organization, or was the indirect outcome of any general agitation. Stories are circulating to the effect that last year a crowd of the people threatened to wreak vengeance on Dr. Machle because he protested against their performing their noisy ceremonies on the piece of ground adjoining his hospital. I have been told by a very intelligent Chinese gentleman—add very trustworthy—that the crowd last year even armed, and that they were restrained by officials. This gentleman gets his information at second-hand, but that is the case with nearly all the news we can now get from the scene. The same informant tells me that Lien-chau is a poor and backward place, where little is known of American goods, and that he seriously doubts whether the influence of the boycott has been felt in that place. In short, we do not know the cause of the awful crime; let us reserve judgment. It is to be hoped that the American Government will as wisely disregard popular passion at this crisis as did England in the sad affair of the Hull fishermen, and that nothing will be done in mere blind fury of blood for blood, to stain once more the history of the modern world. We believe the Ameri-

cabinet is of this disposition.—Very respectfully yours,

O. D. WANNAMAKER.

Canton Christian College,
Hongkong, Canton,

November 5, 1905.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR.—In your leader of Wednesday last, 8th Inst., you report from the information which you have received through your special representative at Canton, that, according to a statement made by Taotai Wen, the Government has been led to understand that the disturbances at Lien-chau arose out of some action, the nature of which is not revealed, on the part of French Missionaries; and, a few days after, revealing then the nature of that action of the French missionaries, you attribute the authority of Taotai Wen, the outrage at Lien-chau to the over-recklessness of French missionaries.

In answer to those suggestions, I beg to inform you that a telegram received yesterday night from our Mission in Canton, entirely denies that Taotai Wen could have made the above statements, as the Canton Viceroy has authoritatively asserted that no official telegram to this effect has been received from Lien-chau.—I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

A. BRUN.

Procureur des Missions-Etrangères,
34, Caine Road,

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905.

[With all deference, we would submit that the Rev. Father Brun has obviously misinterpreted the meaning and intention of our remarks. There was never any suggestion that the action of the French missionaries in any particular could be held responsible for the unhappy tragedy at Lien-chau. Our special representative at Canton distinctly stated, however, that the Taotai said he had been led to believe that the disturbances might be attributed to French missionaries. In our opinion that was a clear attempt at evasion; the Taotai wished to saddle some other body than the Chinese officials at Canton and Lien-chau with the responsibility for the crime, and accordingly suggested that the French missionaries might have had some connection with the affair. Nobody would put the slightest credence in such an accusation, even if it had been formulated in direct language.

ED. H.K.T.J.

ANOTHER BLASTING FATALITY.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Another of those accidents by which men lose their lives through their own carelessness occurred about five o'clock last evening at Quarry Bay, with the result that three men were instantly killed, by being struck on the head and face by flying lumps of blasted rock. It appears from the report of the foreman that blasting operations had been going on during the afternoon, and at 5 p.m. believing all the charges laid to have been exploded, work was suspended for the night, and the coolies dispersed. But three of them went up the hill-side, past where the blasting operations had been going on earlier in the afternoon, when suddenly, without any warning, an unexploded charge went off close by them and the three men were killed as mentioned. The bodies were removed to the Kowloon morgue. Luckily as it happened, the other coolies who had been employed during the day in these operations had got well away so there were no further casualties.

A month ago, as a result of blasting operations, a Chinese woman was struck on the thigh while sitting inside her house, at Bay View and with such violence as to necessitate her removal to the Government Civil Hospital, with a badly damaged leg, and there she is still confined. A charge of neglect to comply with the regulations governing blasting operations, which provide that screens shall be put up to prevent the flying in all directions of the blasted rock, is pending against the foreman in charge of those operations.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. POLICE.

10th Inst.

The King's Park, Kowloon, was appropriately opened to sport yesterday, His Majesty's birthday, when the Kowloon Cricket Club entertained the Police Recreation Club, and a 10-a-side pick-up cricket match was played.

Unfortunately the ground, which has been newly laid, was in anything but good condition,

so that smart cricket was almost impossible.

In spite of that, however, a very enjoyable afternoon was spent, and when the ground has been got into really good order many a grand day's sport should be provided in the Park.

Mrs. Parks, Lightfoot, and Dixon played well for Kowloon, while for the Police Messrs.

Edwards, Langley, and Kerr showed the best form.

Kowloon declared at 152 for two wickets, and the Police were disposed of for 99.

Following are the scores:

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

S. Lightfoot, b Langley.....

C. Pitt, b Langley.....

J. Cleggant, not out.....

W. E. Dickson, not out.....

Total.....

POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

P. C. Fowler, b Dickson.....

P. C. Foley, run out.....

P. C. Edwards, b Swan, b Dickson.....

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE REVIEW.

9th inst.

To-day His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII., of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas; Emperor of India, has attained his sixty-fifth birthday, and Hongkong, common with the whole British Empire, has rejoiced and been glad, and donned its gaily dressed—the dress of immortal busting. The Royal Standard was hoisted at Government House, Military and Naval Headquarters, on the Maccas, and at Headquarters House, at eight o'clock this morning. The Government, and many private offices, were closed, as were also all the schools throughout the Colony. The harbour presented a very gay sight, as all the British ships at anchor were dressed, and the flagstaffs to the breezes, a glorious and cloudless sky seemed to tell out to the world of the Empire's rejoicing, while several of the foreign Consuls displayed the British flag, alongside those of their own country, this being particularly noticeable in the case of the Japanese Consul, and the leading Japanese business firms in the Colony. The usual Royal Salutes were fired at noon high ashore and afloat.

The day broke bright and clear, and the celebrations were begun by the Birthday Parade on the Happy Valley, which for the second time took place in the morning instead of, as heretofore, in the afternoon, which gave all those taking part a better chance of holiday making. Full advantage was taken of the opportunity, and chairs, and rickshaws and the tram cars must have reaped what must now be probably looked upon as an annual harvest—though how many of the coolies understand the reason!

To-night His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, gives a Birthday Dinner to Civilians, at Government House, while His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hutton entertains the military officers, and Commodore Williams the naval officers, at their respective head-quarters, after which a general adjournment will be made to attend the *festes* to be held by His Excellency the Governor at 10 p.m.

THE GARRISON PARADE.

In brilliant cloudless weather the annual parade in honour of His Majesty's birthday was held on the Happy Valley this morning, the Valley presenting a very gay and animated appearance with the throng of spectators, which on a conservative estimate were computed at between six and seven thousand souls. In command of the troops was His Excellency Major General Villiers Hutton, G.C.B., who was accompanied by his staff comprising Capt. E. S. Ward, A.D.C., Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., C.S.O., Major R. J. Ross, D.A.Q.M.O., and Lieutenant F. E. Kent, O.C.R.A., who arrived on the ground at 9.30 a.m. and took up their position at the saluting base, there to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, who came on the scene punctually at 9.45 a.m. accompanied by Captain Arbutinot Leslie, A.D.C., and Captain W. Armstrong, hon. A.D.C., and two Indian A.D.C.'s his arrival being signalled by the hoisting of the Royal Standard and the playing of the National Anthem.

The troops in Garrison paraded as strong as possible, drawn up in two lines facing south-west and parallel to the racing track, with 12 paces interval between units, with bayonets fixed, in the following order. On the right of the line the Mounted Troop of the H.K.V. Corps, and on their left, at the distances named,

Royal Garrison Artillery
Royal Engineers
2nd Royal West Kent's
H.K.S.B.R.G.A.
Hongkong Volunteer Corps
19th Infantry
22nd Balochis

The whole body of the troops presented a smart and workmanlike appearance, and executed the movements mentioned below with excellent precision. A feature of this parade was that for the first time mounted troops, the Hongkong Mounted Volunteers, 25 strong, took part.

The 2.05 guns of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A. took up positions on the extreme right of the line, on the track, the Bands being massed in the rear of the centre of the line, facing the saluting base, under the Bandmaster of the Royal West Kent's. As soon as His Excellency the Governor arrived the division came to attention and sloped arms, and then, on the last sound of a "G" from the Trumpeter the Royal Salute was given, and present arms. They then came to the slope, and His Excellency, the Governor, then made his inspection, riding slowly up and down the frontaged rear of the lines, accompanied by H.E. Major General Villiers Hutton and their respective Staffs. After the inspection His Excellency the Governor returned and took up his position at the saluting base, which was the signal for the firing of the first round of seven guns of the Royal Salute, boomed forth from the guns on the right, which was followed by the firing of a *fan de joli* by the whole of the troops, the Bands playing the first part of the National Anthem. This was repeated until the 21 guns had completed the Salute, and the troops the third round of the *fan de joli*, the massed Bands then playing the whole of the National Anthem in fine style. The final march past was executed in a splendid manner, the units marching in the order named above, and all marching as one man. It was noticeable that a much higher flagstaff had been erected at the saluting base than that used last year, and as there was a strong breeze blowing, the Royal Standard made a fine showing, flying brightly to the breeze, in contradistinction to last year, when about a third of it dragged on the ground in the still air. The Garrison Police and Local Company Royal Engineers kept the ground under the direction of the Garrison Sergeant-Major.

The Principal Medical Officer made the necessary medical arrangements, and the Q.M.C. arranged for the saluting flags and flagstaff, in conjunction with the C.O.O. The Officer Commanding the Army Service Corps provided the Royal Standard which was unfurled on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor on the ground.

Everything, from start to finish, went very well and the whole parade proved a most impressive spectacle and was all over by 11 a.m. when the men marched back to quarters.

We received a visit on Tuesday from Mr. K. Shimizu, the chief of the Foreign Department of the Osaka Han-Ai Orphan Asylum, Japan. Mr. Shimizu intends to solicit subscriptions towards the orphanage, and is vouchered for by Mr. Noma, the Consul for Japan. It appears that the institute was established in 1896, the object being to bring up orphans and other destitute children, with a view to enable them to earn a livelihood. After various discouragements, it has emerged from its difficulties and is now progressing favourably. Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japan War, it has been trying to help many orphans belonging to soldiers' families, and as it needs to enlarge its work at present, it asks the public to enable it to give the orphans a good education as well as necessary assistance under its care. It may be mentioned that the European and American of Japan have contributed some hundred yen towards the funds, while Mr. Noma is also on the list of subscribers.

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

INSANITARY PROPERTY RESUMPTION.

THE REVIEW.

9th inst.—The following correspondence and report are reprinted from a blue-book on the subject of insanitary property resumptions, during the ten years 1891-1905, laid on the table of the Legislative Council, yesterday.

GOVERNOR SIR M. NATHAN TO MR. LYTTELTON.

Government House, Hopewell, 26th September, 1904.

Sir,—Mr. May has in accordance with the instructions contained in your Despatch No. 101, dated the 26th May last, placed before me the correspondence on the subject of a suggested Trust to carry out schemes for the resumption of insanitary areas and the improvement of the City of Victoria.

I entirely concur with him that a considerable sum should be devoted each year to the resumption of insanitary property, and that this resumption should proceed on continuous lines.

Sir, I do not think it would be desirable that it should be laid down either that a sum of \$350,000 plus half the proceeds of land sales, as proposed by the Committee that reported on the 24th September, 1903, or that a sum of not less than \$500,000 as recommended in Mr. May's despatch No. 150, dated on the 9th April, 1904, should be devoted to resumptions. With regard to the first of these proposals I am adverse to the introduction into the estimates of the principle, which, if introduced, would admit of various logical extensions, of allocating a special source of receipts to a special subject of expenditure? and with regard to the second I am convinced that were given to lay down any standing instruction for the allocation for a period of years of a large sum for resumptions you would frequently be asked to suspend it. For instance, in the draft Estimates for 1905, it has been necessary, on account of contracts already entered into, to set aside \$70,000 for a water supply scheme and \$353,500 for continuing the erection of important public buildings that have been commenced. These sums, together with \$350,000 for some smaller continuation services, and a few minor works of sanitary and urgent necessity, bring up the total Public Works Extraordinary Estimate to \$1,045,500, and it has been considered that \$170,000 is the minimum sum that can be added to this Estimate for compensation and resumptions of insanitary property under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1893. Had such a standing instruction as that which has been suggested been in force it would have been necessary either to have asked for its suspension, or to have raised additional taxation to meet the wants of the particular year, or to have broken contracts and stopped the execution of the important works in hand, or to have undertaken no other works, however important or urgent. I think that for the present it must be left to the Governor to suggest each year as large a sum as he thinks can conveniently be appropriated and profitably spent on resumptions and compensations.

4. In the circumstances that no sum can be set aside for resumptions on a very extended scale, at any rate until the extensive water supply schemes are completed in 1906, that the lines on which resumptions should be carried out are to some extent already indicated in Mr. C. Chadwick & Dr. W. J. Simpson's Report on the 14th May, 1903, on the question of the Housing of the Population of Hongkong, and that various reports that are received from the Sanitary Board contain specific recommendations for minor resumptions, I do not at present support the proposal for the establishment of a Trust embodied in the Report submitted in Sir H. A. Blake's Despatch No. 48 of the 23rd October, 1903, nor that for an Advisory Board recommended by Mr. May's No. 150, dated the 9th April, 1904. I would leave the tendering of advice as to the areas or buildings to be resumed and the utilization of the resumed areas to the members of the Government responsible for its sanitary measures and for the utilization to the best advantage of Crown Lands.

5. For the double purpose of assisting to secure continuity of policy and of collecting data which would govern any large scheme that may be undertaken in the future, I propose that there should be continuous records of all the resumptions undertaken. These records would consist of a Special Annual Report prepared by the Director of Public Works, and printed as a Sessional Paper which would show on a general map the position of the areas that have been resumed or are in process of resumption, and on more detailed plans each scheme of resumption, and of laying out the resumed area, and the extent to which each scheme had been carried out by the end of the year dealt with in the Report. It would show also the proportions of each resumed area originally and ultimately devoted to streets, lanes, and open spaces, and to Government purposes, and the progress that had been made in disposing of the new building lots it contained with the area still remaining for disposal. It would also contain a statement of accounts for each resumption showing the expenditure it had involved up to date, both for resumptions and for laying out roads, etc., within the resumed area, and the receipts obtained in the form of premia for new building lots, as well as a general account giving the total expenditure and receipts for all the resumptions that had been undertaken up to the end of the year with which the Report deal.

If this proposal appears to you worthy of adoption the first Report to be issued for 1904 would deal with the Taipingshan resumption, carried out in the years 1894 to 1895, embodying the information already communicated to you in Mr. May's despatch referred to above, with the resumption carried out in the year 1902 of the area near Lower Lascare Row, which formed the subject of Sir William Gascoigne's despatch No. 223 of 27th May, 1902, and with the resumption, recommended by Mr. Chadwick and Professor Simpson in the 14th May, 1902, and carried out in the years 1903 and 1904 of the interior of the block bounded by Gough Street, Queen's Road Central, Wellington Street, and Aberdeen Street.

7. The comparatively small amount of the receipts from the sale of leases with the Taipingshan resumption, and the anticipated small proportion of receipts to outlay in connection with the Gough Street resumption, justify the doubt expressed in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of your despatch No. 283 of the 18th December, 1903, as to the immediate remunerativeness of that necessary sanitary work. I have, etc.

M. NATHAN.

MR. LYTTELTON TO GOVERNOR SIR M. NATHAN.

Downing Street, 3rd November, 1904.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 349 of the 26th September, with regard to the suggested Trust to carry out schemes for the resumption of insanitary areas and the improvement of the City of Victoria.

I agree generally with your views on this matter, and approve your proposal with regard to the issue of special reports. I have, etc.

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, TO MAY 1ST, 1905.

Taipingshan.

To amount spent on re-sumption of property including all costs, fees, etc. \$821,268.32

Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc. \$123,059.47

Total Lower Lascare Row.

To amount spent on re-sumption of property including all costs, fees, etc. \$36,050.00

Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc. \$147.79

Kau-u-long (Now in progress)

To amount spent on re-sumption of property including all costs, fees, etc. \$37,156.50

Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc. \$3,187.50

Total

To amount spent on re-sumption of property including all costs, fees, etc. \$171,393.50

By sale of building materials, earth deposit, etc. in Praya Reclamation, etc. \$49,930.87

Receipts

Receipts (salvage land not yet dealt with) Nil

Financial deficit. \$1,014,452.21

Total \$1,222,695.58

*Estimated further amount required to complete work, \$18,500.

Total amount expended \$1,222,695.58

Cr.

Following are the accounts:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

To interest account. \$16,495.57

Less—Rent on Chinese houses 4,488.27

To directors' fees 33,007.30

auditor's fees 450.00

balance brought forward, 10th September, 1905. 13,629.29

Profit 30th Sept., 1905. \$19,008.18

Total 152,727.47

Tls. 189,584.77

Cr.

By balance 30th September, 1904. 13,629.29

transfer fees 18.29

working account 173,504.74

accrued interest debenture trust fund 2,372.91

Tls. 189,584.77

Cr.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

To capital account 628,800.00

debenture account 134,000.00

reserve fund 60,000.00

Ruso-Chinese bank 180,753.90

sunry creditors 76,004.35

profit and loss account 152,472.47

Tls. 1,222,285.72

Cr.

By property account 320,221.40

plant and machinery 630,000.02

ginning mill plant 15,000.00

furniture account 5,000.00

sunry debtors 14,179.80

unexpired fire premia 4,123.98

stock on hand—

Cotton 138,327.44

Yarn 22,002.92

Waste & Seeds 2,677.77

Mill stores 23,787.21

Coal 9,375.20

Total 196,160.54

By debenture trust fund 30th September, 1904. 31,669.87

Paid trustees 25% 3,557.18

Profit, 1904. 2,372.15

Accrued interest 37,600.00

Tls. 1,222,285.72

Shanghai, 23rd October, 1905.

BANKING BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

DECLINING PRAISE FROM MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan's reference to the banking business in Japan in the course of his recent speech delivered at a meeting of the Japan Economic Society has given an incentive to the *Chugai Shogyo* to devote an article to the subject. Our *(Japan Chronicle)* Tokyo contemporary relates that Mr. Bryan, premising that the receiving of deposits by a bank beyond its resuming capacity is dangerous, argued that the foundation of the Japanese banks, generally speaking, is more sound than that of the American institutions, for whereas the total amount of deposits of the latter amounted to thirty times their capital, that of the Japanese was only twice their capital. The *Tokyo Journal*, however, is at a loss to know whether this statement of Mr. Bryan is to be taken as a word of encouragement to the Japanese bankers or not. It is not at all improbable, the *Chugai Shogyo* continues, that the connection drawn by Mr. Bryan between the refunding power of a bank and the amount of its capital may have been an expedient devised by him simply to praise the Japanese banks. The deposits of a bank will not always keep in proportion with its capital, and provided that the deposits are employed in a safe and legitimate manner there can be no fear of danger, even if they amount to many times the capital. In short, a bank having deposits amounting to many times its capital is not necessarily in as critical a position as a bank in opposite circumstances, whose position may not be at all safe. If the credit of banks is

TEA AND SILK.
[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th November, 1905.

The last shipment of tea will go forward tomorrow to Hongkong for transhipment per P. & O. cargo boat leaving on Tuesday next for England. The shipment comprises about 2,000 boxes. Advice received from London state that Canton has commanded favourable prices this season.

S.I.K.

The sixth crop is in and in quality is the best cocoon produced this year, while it also exceeds in quantity the previous crops.

THE CHINSHU MANOEUVRES.

Hochienfu, 25th October.
"It is a grand spectacle, but I do not understand it at all," said a foreign officer at the conclusion of to-day's operations.

Troops were formed up on all sides, from 4,000 to 5,000 of them, stretching away as far as the eye could see to the horizon, east and west. In front were masses of infantry in khaki, deployed in long lines, single or double file, with batteries of field guns and machine guns half-hidden among the trees, and in the rear and all around were company after company and regiment after regiment of infantry in blue, who had formed the attacking force, from the south. Away on the right flank of the blues, that is to say to the east, were their cavalry and mounted infantry, out of sight, and the Northern Army's horsemen were also invisible. The Viceroy and Tsch Liang, President and Vice-president of the Board of War, both in the blue military uniforms of the Chinese officer, were mounted on a Chinese country cart in order to view the field, about the centre of the South Army's line, which position about an hour before had been within the Northern Army's line of khaki-clad soldiers. There were, as the foreign officer no doubt intended to remark, some points in the operations that were unintelligible, but the main facts were evident. The invading army had pushed the defenders during the night to the north of Hochienfu, and continuing their victorious march, had this morning driven the defenders from their hastily constructed trenches and from the groves and grave-yards, of the cover of which they so freely availed themselves. Artillery fire had gone on for about an hour when the Northern Army decided to relinquish their position and continue their retreat. The Southerners followed up with their infantry, their batteries meanwhile continuing their attention to the retreating blues. What the cavalry were doing I did not know, till I learnt it from headquarters. They are reported to have had an engagement on the east flank, but I cannot suppose it to have been very material, for I have not seen cavalry enough to make a preponderating difference on either side.

In front of us, when the bugles sounded "Cease fire," as we rode along the advanced line of the blue infantry, were a thousand or more khaki infantry lying on the open plain, without cover and exposed to the fire, at 500 yards' range, of a well-protected line of the blues, who scented the opportunity and blazed away at their enemy for all they were worth. It seemed to me that the exposed Northerners had been intended to charge the Blue position with fixed bayonets, in which case they would have had their ranks terribly thinned in crossing the ploughed field. I learnt the explanation afterwards, which accords in effect with my theory. The Northern Army had at last been heavily reinforced, and had taken the offensive for the first time in the campaign. This, of course, was not apparent to us in the Blue line, though I dare say the more experienced field officers guessed what was the reason for the sudden upsetting of all our preconceived notions. It appears that the reinforcements which had come up were more than sufficient to turn the scale, and the blue riflemen, who were enjoying themselves so much in pitting at the enemy at easy range, were on the point of being annihilated, together with the unfortunate correspondents in their company. With their new and superior strength, the Northern Army, after a long and steady retreat, were at length adjudged victorious. The road to Peking was saved.

The military officers were much interested in the accoutrements and equipment of all arms and the mechanism and make of the guns, the provision of transport, field hospital service, and other technical details. Into these I do not propose to enter. The opinions I have heard were to the effect that the equipment generally is very serviceable and complete. The artillery is said to be too diversified, there being four different patterns of guns on the field to-day, each it may be presumed having a different shell and each with its peculiarities. The gunners found no difficulty, but in war it appears intelligible enough that as much uniformity of pattern as possible should be secured.

Of the behaviour of the troops during the operation there are no two opinions. The men understand their orders readily and carry them out promptly. The officers also are well-trained, and control the movements without hesitation or bewilderment. The only adverse criticism I have heard is to the effect that after all the Chinese as soldiers lack morale, that they serve in the army for dollars only, and that on the outbreak of war there would be heavy desertions, which would demoralise the rest and render their training of no avail. In this I do not agree. I think those who would build upon this supposition might receive a rude awakening. There is nothing so demoralising as a consciousness that one is ignorant of the duties one is expected to perform, and conversely there is nothing more likely to breed *esprit de corps* which is essential to success in war than experience in one's duties and the consciousness that everyone in the regiment has been properly trained to his work. There has been from first to last nothing languid or indifferent in the movements of officers and men during the manoeuvres, and on the other hand there are distinct signs of the indefinable something which we call *esprit de corps*. —N. C. D. News Correspondent.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

ENTERTAINMENT OF OFFICERS.

The Russian prisoners interned in Japan are expected to be sent home shortly, and Colonel Tsuvali, head of the Takasaki prisoner's depot near Tokio, gave a farewell dinner to the officers interned there on the 25th October. After dinner, the guests were entertained by tea ceremonial, fencing matches, *judo*, and ancient military performances. There were present General Yabuki and many other Japanese officers, the Governor of Gunma, and the Mayor of Takasaki. The Russian officers are said to have greatly enjoyed the entertainments in company with Japanese officers. On the following day General Yabuki called a meeting of the prisoners of the rank and file, and gave instructions regarding their conduct during the short time they were to remain in Japan.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

EMBARKATION AT MAGASAKI CANCELLED.

The arrangements made by the Japanese Government in connection with the release of the Russian prisoners of war in Japan have again been changed, and are now as follows:—

The prisoners detailed at Takasaki, Nara, Shin, Sendai, Yamagata, Akita and Hiroshima will be shipped from Yokohama (those at Nagoya, Shizuoka, Kanagawa, Fukuchiyama, Himeji, Osaka, Hamamata, Toyohashi, Fushimi, Otsu, Yamaguchi, Miyazaki, Jentsu, Mutsuyama, Sabae, and Tsuruga, from Kobe) and Fukukawa, from Kure, instead of from Nagasaki as previously arranged.—*Nagasaki Press*.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T. 100

Do demand 100 3/4

4 months' sight 100 2/4

France—Bank T.T. 100 1/2

Germany—Bank T.T. 100 1/2

India T.T. 100 1/2

Do demand 100 1/2

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 100 1/2

Singapore T.T. 74 1/2 prem.

Japan—Bank T.T. 100 1/2

Java—Bank T.T. 100 1/2

Buying.

1 month's sight L/C. 100

6 months' sight L/C. 100

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 100

4 months' sight 100

30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 100

4 months' sight France 100

6 months' sight 100

4 months' sight Germany 100

Bir Silver 100

Bank of England rate 100

Silver 100

Opium QUOTATION.

To-day's quotations are as follows:

Per picul.

Malwa New 1,060 1,090

" Old 1,100 1,140

" Older 1,165 1,180

Per chest.

Patna New 970

" Old 970

Nehru New 970

" Old 950

Persian (Paper) 950

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ANOTHER shock of earthquake was felt last evening, at Macao.

The torpedo-gunboat *Vladivostok* has been re-floated at Port Arthur.

We hear that both Sir John Jordan and Mr. McLeavy Brown expect to leave Korea about the end of November.

On the 30th October Yuan Taotai, Admiral Sah and other local officials gave a farewell dinner to the Russian naval officers in Shanghai.

THE coastwise Manila steamer *San Nicolas*, for many years engaged in the inter-island trade, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of Manila, to satisfy a judgment rendered against her owners by Judge Sweeney on the 30th ult.IT will be learnt with great satisfaction, says the *N. C. D. News* of 3rd inst., that a telegram was sent yesterday to Mr. de Rijka, on behalf of the Chinese Government, inviting him to come at once to take charge of the Huangpu Conservancy operations.A SUBSCRIPTION list for a memorial to be placed in S. John's Cathedral, to the memory of the late Mr. A. G. Ward, has now been opened, says *Church Notes*, and subscriptions may be sent either to the Chaplain, the Rev. F. T. Johnson, the vestry S. John's Cathedral, or to Mr. A. Cunningham.

COUNT Hijikata (formerly Minister of the Imperial Household of Japan) was received in audience by Their Majesties the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor at Peking on the 1st inst. He was most graciously received by Their Majesties who spoke of the intimate relations subsisting between China and Japan.

AMONG the passengers who arrived by the *Ruby* on Monday with Governor-General Wright's party, in Mrs. Charles H. Sleeper, the wife of the director of the bureau of lands at Manila, and her two children. Mrs. Sleeper is on her way to Paris, where she will resume her musical studies, but will first go to the United States where she will spend a few months with her family.

OWING to the satisfactory news from the Weihaiwei gold mine the Directors have decided to recommence crushing operations towards the end of January or the beginning of February. The *N. C. D. News* understands a full report will be issued to the shareholders in the course of the next four or five weeks. The Directors have decided to call up one dollar on the shares, payable at the end of January, in order to restart the machinery.

IN the general interest excited over the Tanjong Pagar Docks Arbitration, the harbour scheme for Singapore has dropped somewhat out of the public mind. It is understood however that tenders are to be in by January and that three or four of the most eminent engineering contracting firms including Pearson Ltd, Lowther Bros and others are at present represented in Singapore in connection with the scheme.

THE business during the period under review is represented by just a few charters from Saigon, some fixtures for loading at N. C. Java ports, and a number of settlements from a variety of coal ports, Japanese and others.

From Saigon, the current rate to Hongkong is 8 cents per picul only. For the Philippines a limited business has been done at 29 and 28 cents. For some time after many attempts at business had failed during the preceding weeks, a steamer closed at 21 cents.

Bangkok would appear to be able to accommodate tonnage in excess of what liners are supplying, inasmuch as 281 cents is quoted for outsiders, for inside the bar loading.

For Yangtze loading there has been no recent inquiries locally, except for Wuhan/Chefoo, in which direction 14 cent. has been named.

From Java a large carrier closed at 24 cents per picul to Hongkong, for all dry sugar. Mixed cargoes, dry and wet sugar, were booked on basis of about 27 cents. At the close tonnage remains offering.

Newchwang to Canton, occasional inquiries have been in the market at last rates (about 25 cents on lump sum basis, for small steamers, option of charter to fill at Chefoo), but with the season drawing to a close it is attempted to hold better figures. Just whilst we write we hear of the fixture of 22,000 piculs at 25 cents, part of total of a steamer of about 48,000 piculs capacity, owners fitting at Chefoo.

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Japanese Consul and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnschappij en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat Ltd.:—

Gallons. Daily aggregate out of Crude Petroleum 80,000 Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date 80,000 Cases. Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 78,000 Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 75,000 Kerosene in Stock at Reddy at date 75,000

"Takasaki to Hongkong, the returning途中 after Mr. Shikami has been met at 8:00 and Kebo to Canton there has been a charter at 8:45."—*Yokohama Times*.

Sail Feigibay—Nothing doing.

Sail-tugage loading or rate to load—For Baltimore and New York—British ship *Zulu* arrived July 31st.

Disengaged—None.

Departures—German bark *Ecuador*, 2nd November, for Newcastle, N. S. W.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 100

Do demand 100 3/4

Sal-tugage loading or rate to load

For Baltimore and New York—British ship *Zulu* arrived July 31st.Arrived—*Emperor* (Bro. *Shanlong*) Organized Ind.Ceremonial, Bro. *Chaplin* Bro. *Young* Has. Students Bro. *Parkinson* and *Mackellar*; Inner Guard Bro. *Coyle* and *Tyler* Bro. *Ansone*.

The boycott by the Chinese of American goods seems to have largely "fizzled out" in Hongkong, at any rate as regards flour and oil, and these, so far as we know, have not been the only important things to which it ever applied.

The people Chinese as well as Siamese cannot go without their kerosene, and as there is no alternative effective source of fuel supply it has remained almost entirely. The same holds true of kerosene oil. Even a great idea is un-inspiring on dark nights, and it has been found impossible to rigidly enforce the boycott on oil. In other matters, too, we are informed, the boycott shows signs of weakening.

[ANAPANESE papers state that on the day of the Naval Review the fragments of the Russian shells which fell on the *Asama* during the war together with articles of furniture damaged by the enemy's fire, were arranged in a group near the ship occupied by His Majesty on that vessel. Many of the articles showed very clearly the hotness of the fire to which the *Asama* had at various times been exposed. Admiral Togo gave detailed explanations of the circumstances connected with these relics to the Emperor. His Majesty is stated to have been much impressed and to have ordered a few of the shells and other articles to be sent to the Palace, as a memento of the hard service undergone by the *Asama*.]

SOME time before the arrival of the Japanese Imperial Fleet at Yokohama the leading banks and other companies in Tokyo decided to give a reception to the men, but this has since been found inadvisable for several reasons, and the companies recently decided on raising a subscription among themselves, the total sum to be handed over to Admiral Togo for distribution among his men. This practical decision resulted in the following subscriptions being made up to Thursday last—Bank of Japan, Y10,000; First Bank, Y5,000; Fifteenth Bank, Y2,000; Furukawa Mining Company, Y1,000; Yokohama Specie Bank, Y3,000. Many other companies are expected to contribute, so that the fund will swell to a large amount.

DESPITE the fatigues of yesterday, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mathew Nathan, has had another busy day to-day, which His Excellency spent in paying a round of what partook of the nature of surprise visits to the hospitals and charitable institutions of the Colony. In the morning His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Arthubot-Leslie, A.R.C., and Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, Private Secretary, visited the Government Civil Hospital, the Mortuary, the Netherthorpe Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum, which he inspected throughout with that thoroughness which characterized all His Excellency's visits of the sort, being apparently well satisfied with all he saw in the various institutions. This afternoon His Excellency is visiting the Kennedy Town Hospital.

NOT long ago we had occasion to record the curious, part certain students of a local College took up as their contribution to the boycott of all things American. We are now in a position to relate a further instance of schoolboy precocity in that connection. In a certain school, which for obvious reasons, we will not at present name, but which is not a hundred miles from the Deutsche Kapel in Bonham Road, as lately as on Wednesday last the Chinese scholars were asked (which is the best Government-American or English? (2) American or German? (3) American or Swiss? The answer came in rotation, vociferously enunciated, (1) English; (2) German and (3) Swiss. The peculiar significance of these answers lies in the fact that the scholars have, so far, not reached Switzerland in their curriculum, and therefore know nothing about that country either politically, historically, or geographically!]

IN summary jurisdiction on Tuesday, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise presiding, Wong Cheung Shi, executor of the late Wong Yuk Cheung of San Tau, in the New Territory, sued Wong Hing Cheung for \$1,000 damages for the retention of a certain account book, Mr. D. J. Daniel, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Mater, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. V. Steavenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Dencen, for the defendants.—Mr. Daniel in the opening the case said.—The said Wong Cheung Shi, as the executor of the late Wong Yuk Cheung, deceased, sued the said Wong Hing Cheung for that the defendant detained and still detained from the plaintiff's partnership book the entries in which show that at the date of his death in the firm of Wing Cheung at Panama, and the plaintiff claims the return of the said book, or \$1,000 damages for its detention.—Evidence was led, but His Honour held that the plaintiff had not proved his case and judgment must be for defendants with costs.

BEFORE Mr. F. A. Hazland this morning Ludwig Hannenberg, second officer of the German Consul, was charged with assaulting Alina Moller, chief-mate of the said vessel, on board the vessel in the waters of this harbour. Defendant pleaded guilty. Complainant said that he told the second mate to go and get some oil from the engine room, when the defendant said he did not want to go and, on being ordered to do so, defendant struck him, causing a cut on the top of the head and a blackened eye. He did not have any fight, nor did he in any way strike defendant. Edwin Stark, steward on the steamer in question, said he heard the chief mate ask the second why he did not send men down to the engine room to get oil, and the defendant said it was not his business and refused to do so. An altercation and "bad names" followed, and then defendant gave complainant a blow under the chin, and the latter struck the deck six times, hitting his head against an iron and so he lost his senses. Defendant then, while complainant was lying on the deck, went to him, but she refused, and taking the refusal to heart the young man—he was only 27 years of age—went to his lodgings and hanged himself.

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